SATURDAY NIGHT

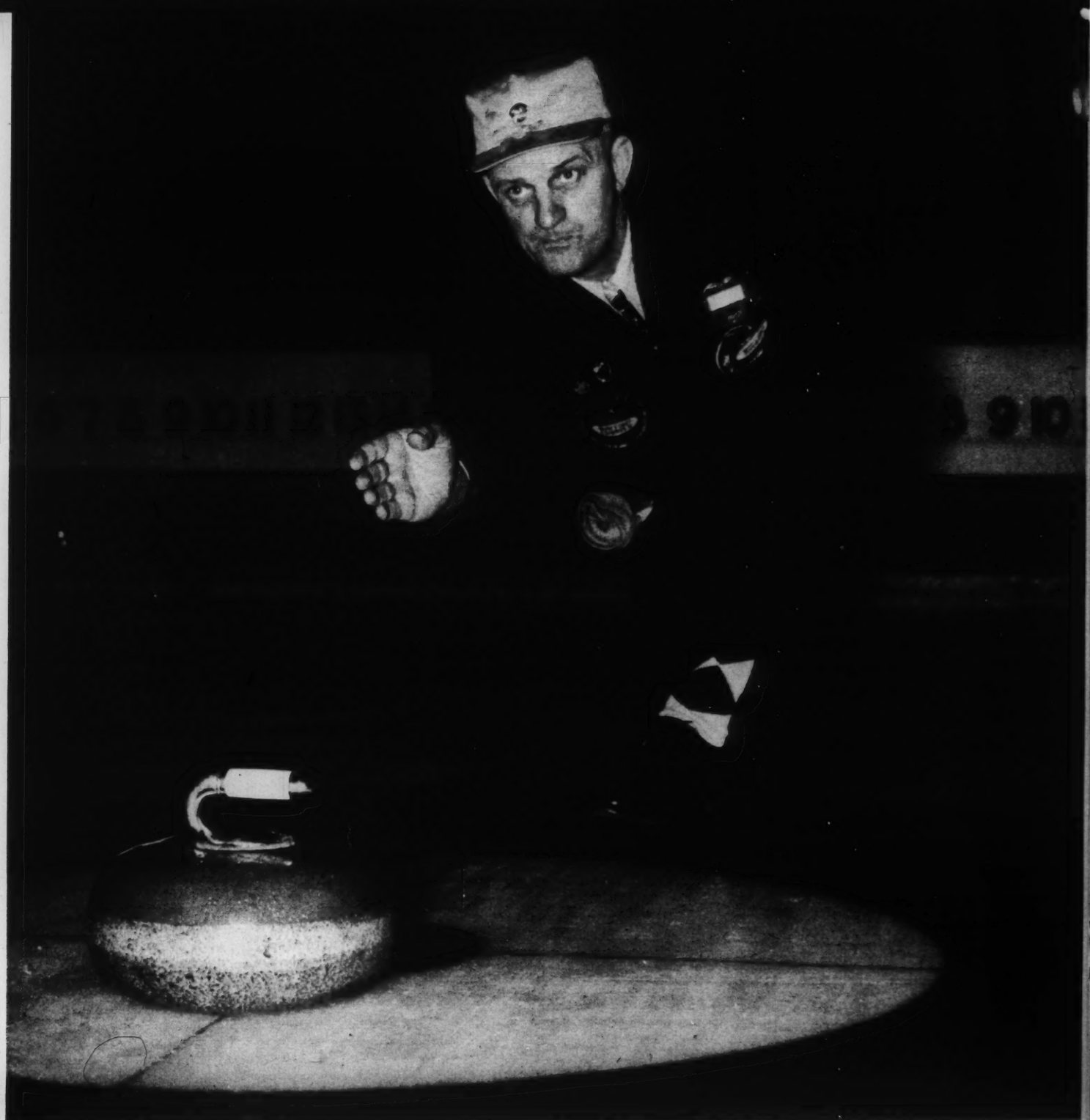
IN THIS ISSUE

What Makes the Asiatics Fight?

by Maj.-Gen. E. L. M. Burns

Will Married Women Go to War Again?

JANUARY 30, 1951 VOL. 66, NO. 17



—W. Cunningham

SON O' THE STANE: *Kirkland Lake's Skip Tom Ramsay.* *See Page 11.*

10c

Our Theatre: A Youthful Bloom

Yet Another Iron Ore Find?

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SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887
Vol. 66 No. 17 Whole No. 3013

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BEHIND THE SCENES

Cover: The skip of last year's Macdonald Brier curling champions of Canada, **Tom Ramsay** of Kirkland Lake symbolizes the coast-to-coast popularity of this ancient sport. This year the famous Brier will be held in Halifax, the first time in the history of the Dominion playoffs that they have been held in Nova Scotia. But Dr. Murray Macneill's rink from Halifax was the first winner of the Dominion title in 1927; for many years Murray Macneill was associated with Dalhousie University and the 1951 Brier will be held in the new Dalhousie arena. Also, for the first time, Newfoundland will compete. Eleven rinks in all will be entered, one from each province with the extra coming from Northern Ontario, last years' winner at Vancouver. For more about curling and its history see page 11.—*Photo by Cunningham.*

Next Week: SN's features will run from the fields of psychology and foreign affairs to fashion witchcraft . . . An article on the psychology of telling lies . . . Discussions on Canada's national behavior in the changing international scene . . . Some practical advice to Canadians on how to make adjustments in their affairs to soften the blows of inflation . . . How an imaginative woman can perform her own style magic with colorful accessories and skilful combinations . . . A 54-year-old Saskatchewan contractor who makes a fortune with activities spread right across the prairies.

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Published and printed by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada

M. R. Sutton, President; Roydon M. Barbour, Executive Vice-President; E. R. Milling, Vice-President and General Manager of Publications: D. W. Turnbull, C. A., Secretary-Treasurer and Comptroller.

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MONTREAL, Birks Bldg.; VANCOUVER, 815 W. Hastings St.; NEW YORK, Room 512, 101 Park Ave.; LOS ANGELES 13, 427 West 5th St.; LONDON, England; 16 Evelyn Mansions, Carlisle Place, S.W. 1.

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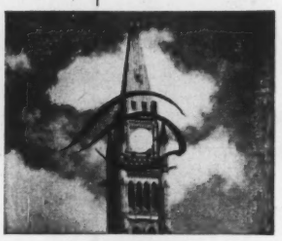

OTTAWA VIEW

WASHINGTON JOURNEY

IN HIS EFFORTS to maintain understanding with Washington, **C. D. Howe** is indefatigable. After his much-needed little holiday in the South, he flew back to Ottawa for only a few days to see the Prime Minister; then he was off for Washington again to see **Charles E. Wilson,** the big boss of defence mobilization in the U.S. Howe and Wilson are old acquaintances. Their get-together should help to smooth Canada-U.S. relations at every level. Coordination between the two countries' defence effort is still, to a large extent, a matter of principles; but Howe loses no opportunity of trying to get the principles applied in practice.

THE NEW DEPARTMENT

PROSPECT of really getting defence production rolling is improved by the Government's plans to establish an equivalent of the last-war Department of Munitions and Supply. The new department has not yet been named, but it will probably be something like "Department of Defence Production and Supply." **Max Mackenzie,** now Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, will take over the new department, and a new deputy will be appointed to Trade and Commerce. Chances are the new man will come from outside.

For the time being at least, C. D. Howe will hold the new portfolio as well as the Trade post. Many people would like to spare him the double burden, but it will take some time to build up the staff of the new department, and the Trade and Commerce officials who have been carrying the load may have to continue in a dual role for a while. The Canadian Commercial Corporation under **Bill Low,** Defence Construction Ltd. under **Johnson, Harris** of the steel division, **Hewett** of non-ferrous metals, **Russell** the new aircraft man, will form a nucleus for the new department: here, indeed, are the embryo controllers.

HELP TO DEFENCE

A PROPERLY organized supply department will take a considerable load off National Defence. So far the Canadian Commercial Corporation places orders on behalf of the Defence Department, after the Defence Department has decided what they should be. CCC has a first-class knowledge of existing industrial capacity. But when it comes to developing new capacity, making broad plans to get the best out of Canadian industry, and coordinating with U.S production, we badly need a new department with fuller powers than anything we have now.

The supply department will provide a much-needed authority handling arms and equipment for other countries. It will probably have its own funds to stimulate industrial development, and may play the sort of role that British money played at the beginning of the last war. At the same time it will administer the controls over raw material which are inevitable, and will be able to see that supply of raw materials corresponds to the supply of defence orders. With the new powers which will be sought from Parliament, Howe and Mackenzie will have a chance to establish an efficient organization for defence supplies: but it isn't the kind of organization that can spring into being overnight.

THE CIVILIAN SIDE

AS DEFENCE supplies get organized, it will become important to have a corresponding organization to look after essential civilian needs. The Government hasn't got quite so far on this side of things: and planning has been waiting on the return of the key ministers—the **PM, Howe** and **Abbott.** It is, for example, not yet determined whether there will be a new department or whether Trade and Commerce will take this on. Whatever the organization, it must be capable of administering whatever civilian controls become necessary. But that is not its first function. The first need is to have someone able to ensure that civilian requirements are dovetailed into the military supply picture. The limited quantities available may have to be strictly controlled, but the controls could take many forms short of overall price-wage ceilings.

Much top Government thinking is still against any overall controls at the consumer level. Odds are against reviving the Wartime Prices and Trade Board in anything like its old form.

AWKWARD PERIOD

WE ARE approaching a difficult period for some manufacturers. Already shortage of raw materials is hitting some of them. Defence orders lag behind, and civilian production may have dried up in many cases before firms can get new orders for defence. Ottawa authorities are aware of the difficulty and are seeking to minimize it, but to some extent the Government has to be cold-blooded. Every small firm which releases skilled men from civilian work contributes to easing the shortage of manpower and materials in defence jobs.

Small firms, looking for defence work, must look mainly to sub-contracts from the prime contractors. (For how to go about it, see *Canadian Business,* Page 34.)

■ Progress is at last being made in the prolonged case of the Army's motor vehicle program. For details see *Canadian Business,* Page 34.

CAPITAL COMMENT

A Changing House of Commons

THE death of Mark Senn, who had represented Haldimand (until 1949) for 28 consecutive years in the Commons; and the resignation of Arthur Smith of Calgary, removed from the parliamentary scene within a few days two people who in quite different ways added lustre to the proud phrase, Member of Parliament.

Mark Senn won a place of highest regard among all parties in the House of Commons by his quiet nobility of character, his enduring good sense. Arthur Smith, whose tenure in the House was much shorter, very quickly became a universal favorite because of the color and spice of his inimitable personality.

The House of Commons is about to meet again, in an atmosphere of deadly seriousness. Perhaps the times call for efficient and even ruthless competence, rather than the leisurely graces and virtues of an earlier era. For there is no doubt the House of Commons has undergone a major change in make-up since the former member for Halidmand first took his seat there. The "characters", who gave the Commons its distinctive charm, have been passing away, and are not being replaced.

Colorful Characters

A Commons chamber in which were seated R. B. Bennett, J. S. Woodsworth, Henri Bourassa, Ernest Lapointe, "Commodore" Duff, "Bill" Motherwell, Sam Jacobs, Agnes MacPhail, Charlie Bell, E. J. Garland, Mitch Hepburn and A. W. Neill was sure of some eloquence, poetry and whimsy, as well as a generous supply of impassioned party oratory. I am not saying that the present House of Commons is inferior as a legislating instrument. Those were more ample days, with less sense of fearful world crisis. No doubt much time was wasted, as it is still. But I think the time-wasting was then often much more diverting.

Why is the crop of such distinctive characters and personalities failing? Is it not part of a much broader trend? Possibly it is connected with the whole evolution of North American society; urbanization, integration, standardization, uniformity of school methods, a mass press, a mass entertainment industry. The "characters" have disappeared in much the same way from the Press Gallery, from the editorial chairs across the country, from the pulpits and the doctors' offices.

Take the dozen or so personalities I listed above and trace back their early life to its setting and circumstances. You get a rich sweep of variety, a cross-section of the fabric of this nation. Bennett, son of a New Brunswick boat builder, Woodsworth, son of a great western missionary, Bourassa, grandson of Papineau and son of an artist, Duff, a gay sea-dog whose father had been in the Newfoundland Assembly, Motherwell, a leader of agrarian revolt in Saskatchewan, Sam Jacobs, whose genial Jewish wit was a wonderfully sane influence, Charlie Bell, the author of dramatic farces, and so on. Members still come from far and wide, but the second and third generations of pioneers, brought up in more tranquil settings, seem to have had the edges rubbed off their personalities. They conform and cooperate and make duller speeches.

Shifting Emphasis

The material of the debates is changing too. The emphasis shifts from personalities and principles to surveys and summaries. Canada is more populous: government invades the *minutiae* of daily life. Statistics creep into speeches and crowd out banter, persiflage, anecdote and reminiscence.

Take the forthcoming session. A very important part will be the reports to the MP's by the key cabinet ministers. Some of these will deal with dramatic international issues: they may well be lively. Others will perforce read like annual statements of bank presidents. They will tell the story of Canada's military, economic and financial preparations for a long siege of cold or lukewarm war. Valuable but not engrossing.

In the old days you could be pretty sure that the speeches delivered in the House were prepared by the speaker, if only that there was nobody else to prepare them. Nowadays, cabinet ministers and parliamentary leaders are under such pressure that much of the material they present to the House must be prepared by secretaries and top civil servants. An address cold-bloodedly collated in a deputy minister's quarters a few days ahead of actual delivery is hardly likely to sway the House as does one born spontaneously out of a tense atmosphere of political passion and created under the spur of opposition invective.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

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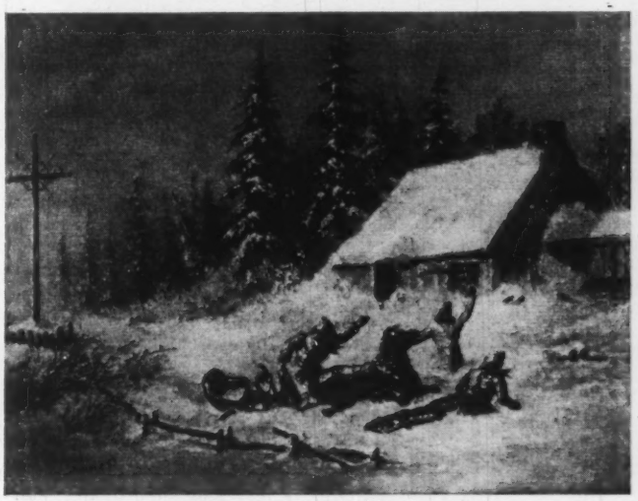

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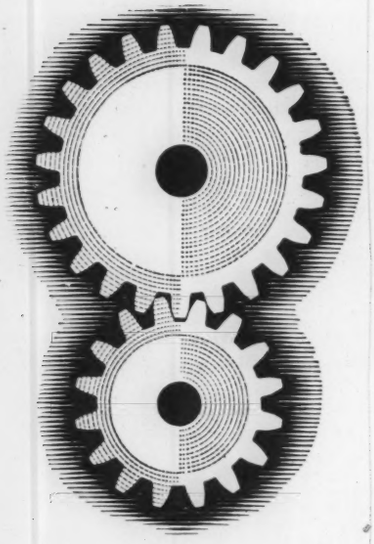
—by W. E. Blatz

—in next week's SATURDAY NIGHT



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BIGGER AND BETTER

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INFORMATION about exhibitors, advance catalogues, special displays and facilities at the Fair can be obtained from the United Kingdom Trade Commissioner at Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver or Winnipeg; or from the Imperial Trade Correspondent at St. John's or Halifax

THEN AND NOW

HONORS

Dr. C. S. Beals, Dominion Astronomer, of Ottawa, formerly of Victoria, BC, has been elected National President of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada. Vice-Presidents are **Dr. John F. Heard,** University of Toronto, and **DeLisle Garneau** of Montreal.

APPOINTMENTS

Air Commodore W. E. Bennett, 41, of Halifax, has been posted to Edmonton as Chief Staff Officer, North West Air Command.

Cmdr. George P. Manning, 37, executive officer at HMCS *Nonsuch* in Edmonton, is now Commanding Officer of the naval unit following retirement of Cmdr. Lyle Hoar.

R. Ewart Stavert, one of Canada's leading industrialists and President of Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, has been elected a member of the Board of Governors of McGill University, Montreal.

DEATHS

Mr. Justice Louis A. Rivet, KC, 77, retired judge of the Circuit Court of Montreal and former Liberal MP for Hochelaga County; in Montreal.

Thomas J. Allen, 78, founder of the publishing company bearing his name and well-known for the encouragement he gave Canadian authors to write about Canada; suddenly, in Toronto.

W. H. Gardner, prominent Winnipeg citizen for over 50 years, active in YMCA, Salvation Army and Community Chest work; in Winnipeg.

Fred Metcalfe, 43, well-known Regina hockey player and coach; of a heart attack in Los Angeles.

Dr. Paul Villard, 83, prominent Montreal educationist, former Professor of French Literature at McGill University and of Sir George Williams College, Montreal, where he lectured until his death; in Hotel Dieu, Montreal, after a brief illness.

Archibald Hogg, 66, leading New Westminster citizen for nearly 50 years and a Director of the Pacific National Exhibition; at New Westminster, BC.

Alice M. Brown, 71, wife of Chief Justice J. T. Brown of Saskatchewan; in Regina.

Benjamin L. Smith, 62, business magazine publisher and author; in Oakville, Ont., of a heart attack.

S. Alfred Jones, KC, 86, former Toronto alderman and magistrate in Brantford, Ont., for 20 years; in Victoria, BC.

Mrs. Mary Wilson Low, widow of pioneer Regina doctor David Low; in Regina.

Peter B. Buchanan, 61, leading St. Thomas, Ont., businessman; in St. Thomas, after a short illness.

CORRECTION

IN THE STORY "Richard Taylor Retailored" (SN, Jan 6), the writer was identified as editor of the *Imperial Oil Review*. He is editor of the *Imperial Oil Fleet News*. Mr. J. C. Birt is editor of the *Review*.

SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 66 No. 17 January 30, 1951

War and Police Action

THE consequences to the Korean people of the UN intervention and withdrawal are so extremely disastrous, and so painful to the consciences of citizens of the free countries, that there is a widespread disposition to wish that we had never intervened at all. It is important to preserve the right distinctions. The wrong that we committed against these unfortunate people was not in intervening to protect the South from the invasion of the North; it was in not being prepared to make our intervention effective. We undertook to repel a Communist aggression in a place where we had not the strength to repel it successfully, and the consequences have indeed been appalling. But we alone did not produce those consequences; they were produced by Communist invasion as well as by insufficient democratic resistance, and the moral burden is much heavier on the Communists than on ourselves.

One thing which we grievously failed to understand was the difference between police action and war. Our Korean intervention was a police action, and a very proper one—if we had had enough police. But policemen have to have a warrant, whereas armies engaged in a war need none. Ours may have justified us in pursuing the miscreant into North Korea, but it compelled us to stop at the Manchurian border. In war we should have had no such limitations. We should have considered the possibility of the Chinese supporting our enemies before we took them on as enemies—and the chances are that because of that possibility we should never have taken them on as enemies. Had we taken them on as enemies, and had the Chinese supported them, we should have been compelled to take on the Chinese as enemies also—and we should have been prepared to do so, or otherwise we should not have gone to war. Or we might have been prepared to buy the Chinese off, which in war would have been perfectly legitimate. In police action the whole basis of policy is different and much more difficult.

Polls and the Common Good

THE most serious objection to the practice of taking opinion polls is one which is not often mentioned, and indeed is not too well understood by a great many of those who pay attention to that phenomenon. It is the fact that the constant taking and publishing of these samples of public opinion tends to strengthen the impression that governments ought to be very largely guided by the state of such opinion at the given moment, which is a preposterous exaggeration of the fundamental idea of democracy.

The art of governing the state, in any era of the world's history, is far too difficult and delicate an art to be wisely practised by the general mass of the people, who have their own other interests and preoccupations, mostly concerned with the business of making a living. No honest man who has had actual experience of the operations of government believes that they should be subject to constant interference from the electors as a whole. The more complicated they become—and they have never been quite so complicated as they are today—the more reason there is why they should in their day-to-day details be left to people who devote their lives to that sort of business.

The Communists, who in a democratic state are the most cynical advocates of daily and indeed hourly interference of the voters in the work of their elected representatives, never dream of tolerating any such nonsense in any state which they can control; with them the machinery of government is not only beyond the reach of any daily interference, it is beyond the reach of even a five-yearly election, and the masses might as well seek to alter the courses of

PASSING SHOW

"BOOKS, clothes and furniture can still be inherited in Soviet countries". It's a good idea, though, to leave them to Joe Stalin.

Complaints about "fairy tales from Korea" certainly don't refer to the kind in which the characters "live happily ever after".

We like this idea of getting blood plasma from seaweed, because nobody will have to ask about the racial origin of the donor.

Time marches on—but Dimes don't always.

Love of peace is an excellent thing, but it is quite different from merely being afraid of war.

"The dollar looks just the same as it did ten years ago", says the *Vancouver Province*. What do you want? To cut the size of the paper down as the purchasing power diminishes?

A *Vancouver Province* photographer's name is Lovely, and so are the girls he photographs.

The dairy industry spokesmen are so smooth that margarine won't melt in their mouths.

Well, some people have to choose between Rotary and rosary.

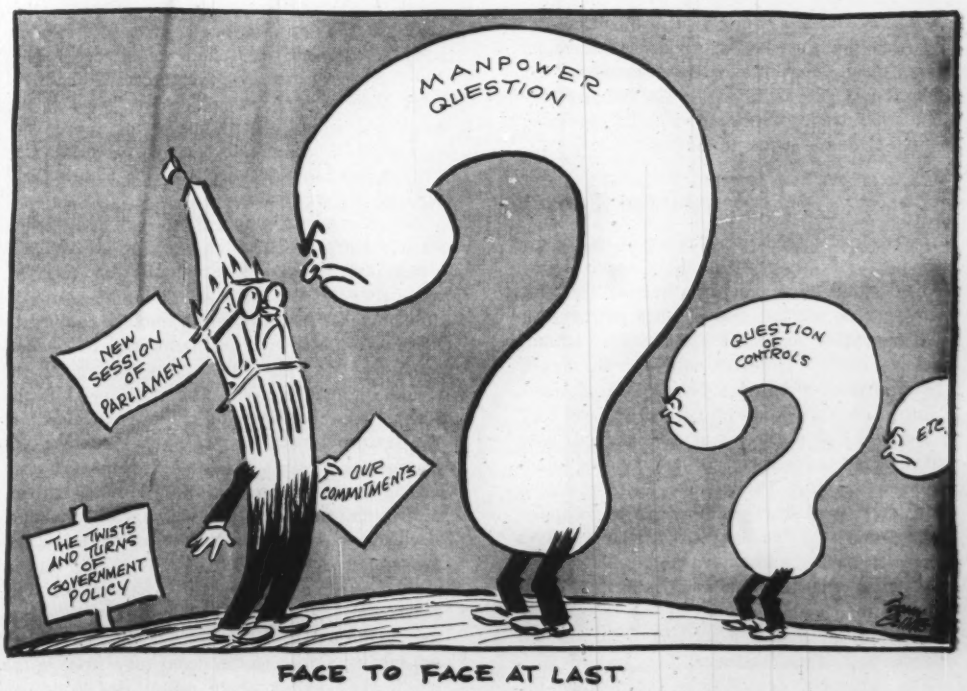
Chicago has had twelve days without a murder—that is, if Chicagoans don't sometimes fail to know a murder when they see one.

From the ructions one would think that the next British coronation would not be valid without that disappearing Stone.

If betting is a pleasure it is not taxed by the income tax authorities. If it's a business it's taxed. But suppose it is both?

"Eternal vigilance is the price of freedom", but there is also a cash item.

Lucy says that she is a bit suspicious of people whose love for peace extends only to writing their names on a petition.



FACE TO FACE AT LAST

the stars as to remove Stalin from office or even to select his successor when he removes himself or is removed by a rival.

In the present supremely delicate world situation the last thing that any patriotic Canadian should desire is that the policies of Mr. St. Laurent and his Government should waver half-way round the horizon with every change of public opinion, like a compass needle too near to that part of our territory which we call the magnetic pole. What we need from our own rulers, and what we hope to get from the rulers of other democracies, is a consistent shaping of the course towards the single end, of keeping liberty alive on this little globe in which it is in such grave danger.

Those Shop Papers

THE Communists in Canada are very pleased with their latest idea of "shop papers"—and not without reason. They can be put out as representing the authentic voice of the workers in any plant or industry, without the necessity of winning any election or accounting to any auditor. Their editors have no responsibilities, and can abuse all those who have responsibilities to their hearts' content. The expense is not great and the money is presumably supplied from the party's central fund. It is all very nice.

Prisca Slemko, who is the editor of the party's "shop paper" in the Massey-Harris plant, and whom we take to be a lady, writes beamingly about it in *National Affairs Monthly*. She has been having "a very rich and gratifying experience in the last eight months." She is trying to persuade the workers that they need "militant, sincere union officials" and that the present officials, who are not Communists, are nothing of the kind. She is particularly incensed about the Bargaining Committee, which has refused to summon meetings of the union membership every second day in order to report on the bargaining operations, but "is trying to carry through negotiations in secret sessions." She is "exposing the tactics of these leaders," and hopes to get rid of them in the next union election in March.

Prisca Slemko has also the advantage of not being confined to the workers in Massey-Harris for editorial services. She speaks of "those in the plant and those outside who together edit the paper," and she has found in Toronto "artists and writers who are willing to lend their talents." Altogether she must be having a very nice time making things tough for the duly elected officers of the union who are trying to do the best they can for their union members without concerning themselves much about promoting revolutions.

Taker of the Census

THE taking of the decennial census is one of the most important activities of the Canadian government in the realm of information. The perfecting within the last few decades of the Hollerith machines has made it possible without excessive clerical labor to sort out an almost infinite number of combinations of different items of information about individuals, such as can only be secured at a census-taking; and there is now real value in every answer to every question posed by the enumerators. The census is far more than a mere counting of noses of the people who happen to be within the borders of Canada or afloat somewhere under a Canadian flag. Although the information secured from each individual takes no more than a few minutes of the time of the enumerator, the sum of it suffices to fill a dozen volumes packed with statistics.

This is the first census to be taken under the guiding hand of Dr. H. Marshall, who succeeded R. H. Coats in 1941. It is a tremendous job and one which will materially influence the policies of Canadian governments for the next ten years. The remuneration of the enumerators has been substantially and very properly increased, and the amount of information to be sought is considerably expanded. The 1941 census was deprived of much of its value by the war conditions which prevailed, and this one will therefore be of exceptional importance.

DOMINION *Statistician Marshalls the Population*

The U.S. Resolution on China

WE FEEL no regret at having supported the efforts of our own and other governments to start negotiations with the Chinese Communist Government. Last week we applauded the Commonwealth action — in which Canada took a useful part—in persuading the UN to send a five-point cease-fire proposal to Peking. This comment must have reached most of our readers just as their daily newspapers were telling them that Peking had "rejected" the cease-fire. Actually these reports were an over-simplification. Two of the conditions which Peking made did appear unacceptable, and a number of Governments, including the U.S., declared that the Chinese had rejected the proposal.

If it was right to suppose that Communist China insisted on political talks opening *before* the armies had stopped fighting in Korea, then we agree that the West can only reject the proposition. But it's certainly worth another enquiry to make sure this is what Peking meant. The second condition was that the "People's Republic of China" should be given "its rightful place in the UN as from the beginning of the political talks." We are not entirely persuaded that this was unreasonable. No basis of settlement is possible until Peking is so recognized; and on grounds both of equity and of realism, recognition is long overdue. But even to say this is, unfortunately, to be unrealistic. The U.S. has come a very long way to meet other countries' ideas of what was sensible, and it is clearly quite impossible to press Washington much further. It is also clear that great damage might be done to the democratic front in the UN if the Commonwealth still refused to declare China an aggressor. Peking's answer, though not nearly as bad as most reports indicated, did not give the Commonwealth powers sufficient ground to hold out for much further delay.

The only remaining hope was to try to keep the U.S. from banging the door on any future settlement. Mr. Gross's weekend statement about Formosa seems to make even that impossible To insist that Chiang Kai-shek, who has exchanged Chinese support for American support, must attend any negotiations about Formosa is to make negotiation impossible. And Washington must have known it.

Butter in the Works

IN A SITUATION full of anxiety and menace, it can be reassuring to come across one item that is old and familiar even if it is incongruous. We observed that such an item was reported to be on the Cabinet's agenda this week. Of all things, butter. Butter might be supposed to provide a peaceful subject for careworn ministers, but not when it is associated with Mr. James Gardiner. In this condition even butter ceases to be peaceful.

What bitter arguments may rage behind the Cabinet doors over Mr. Gardiner's determination to restrict butter imports, we have, alas, no means of knowing. But unlike most ministers Mr. Gardiner does not confine his disputes with his colleagues to the Cabinet room. On the contrary, he anticipates the Cabinet discussion by proclaiming to the Ontario Crop Improvements Association that Governments which let in butter imports at a low rate of duty get defeated. Better than that, indeed; he tells the dairy farmers "what to do with any Government which monkeys with the Canadian market for butter." We don't know what Mr. Gardiner's colleagues may think of these tactics, but we dislike them heartily.

In the same speech Mr. Gardiner boasted that we are selling our food products at higher prices than we could get in Britain or anywhere else. He is right. The Canadian Government, which has so often and earnestly lectured the British Government about facing the facts of world competition and getting its prices down to the world level, now boasts—in the person of Mr. Gardiner—that it is keeping Canadian prices, for pork and butter anyway, far above the world level. It is an unedifying business.

For Indian Studies

THE most important point in an extremely important speech by the second Lord Tweedsmuir last week was the reminder that the Commonwealth of Nations is the only political organization in which East and West have both a share, and that in the present juncture of world affairs that fact gives it a tremendous significance. The lack of comprehension between East and West is the most dangerous factor in the present situation, at any rate for those nations which are seeking to maintain a measure of political freedom. The United Kingdom is, of all these nations, the one with the most intimate knowledge of the Oriental mind; and the other members of the Commonwealth, although too much influenced by the conviction of superiority which comes mainly from the possession of greater wealth, have at least acquired from their senior partner, in the days when the Commonwealth was purely a white man's institution, some knowledge of the better ways of dealing with races which are not white.

Now that Canadian delegates are going to have frequent occasions for sitting around a very important green baize table with delegates from India, Pakistan and Ceylon, it would be well for

Canadians to equip themselves with better machinery for the study of Oriental problems. Sanskrit is of course available for study in several Canadian universities, but it is not much help to the understanding of modern India. There should surely be at least one educational institution (which might preferably be in the West) where modern Indian languages could be studied efficiently, along with Indian history and constitutional theory. The mere setting up of such educational equipment would in itself help to dispel the illusions, common among Canadians, that these subjects are of no importance. McGill, we believe, can offer courses in Indian religion, a subject some knowledge of which is indispensable to any real understanding of the Orient.

The Department of External Affairs, which will have to expand considerably its competent personnel for Oriental posts, should welcome and assist any such educational development.

On Health Campaigns

WE FIND it quite impossible to support the suggestion that organizations soliciting the funds of the public for charitable purposes should be required to obtain a license from a government authority, and we are quite sure that no government, whether federal or provincial, would desire to take the responsibility of granting and withholding such licenses.

The possibility of a certain wastage or duplication of effort is one of the inevitable consequences of freedom of choice on the part of the donor; if he can choose freely he will at times choose wrongly. But in ordinary times of peace he must be allowed to choose freely.

At the same time we think that the responsibility of endorsing or not endorsing the campaigns of charitable organizations dealing with health rests with the national and provincial medical associations, and that the public, while it should be free to support undertakings not endorsed by them if it wishes to, would be well advised to confine its gifts and efforts to those which are endorsed.

Order of the Day

(Associated Press despatch from Tokyo: "The catchword in Brig.-Gen. Bryan L. Milburn's service command here today was, 'potbellies stay away from the pot.' It caught on after the general ordered all fat men in his command to reduce. Particular attention was directed to army personnel holding desk jobs and those with considerable time on their hands . . . Purpose of the order was to qualify all members of the command for combat or emergency duty.")

LET ME *have men about me that are thin,*
Long-visaged men, and such as toss o' nights
Without those middle bulges that bespeak
Three solid squares a day, plus, in between,
The elbow raised with foaming brown
October—
That architect of tissue adipose.
They live too well: such men are dangerous,
Their corpulence a national disaster—
Or rather international: in Korea
Although we bear the brunt of all the fighting
We're but one facet of the great UN.
Such men, so flabby that they burst their
seams,
Must now reduce. Such men are dangerous,
And easy prey to Chinese volunteers
Or North Koreans in the type of war—
The sort of running fight—we have been
waging
Since 38th we crossed the second time.

J.E.P.

Constructive Criticism Called For

A Reporter Pleads for Realism on Defence to Avoid Confusion
Smart Politicians Are at a Very Heavy Discount in 1951

by Michael Barkway

THE footsteps of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod sound hollowly down the long corridors of the Parliament Buildings as he goes forth with the Governor-General's summons to the Commons to attend him in the Senate Chamber. Twice next week he will pace the corridor with his royal summons. On Monday the Commons will be called to the bar of the Senate to hear the 1950 session of Parliament prorogued. On Tuesday, Black Rod will return, and Mr. Speaker will again lead the members to the Senate to hear the Governor-General open the new session by reading the Speech from the Throne which his ministers have prepared for him.

MICHAEL BARKWAY

The ancient ceremonies at the opening of Parliament epitomize the British constitutional system whereby all authority stems from the Crown, a living symbol above party and above controversy. They are also a memorial of the bitter struggles whereby the Commons won our freedom from arbitrary royal power. To this day the Commons still make their first fine gesture of independence when the Prime Minister introduces Bill No. 1. He calls it "an act concerning oaths," and he couldn't tell you what it contains; but he thus asserts the right of the Commons to discuss anything they like before they consider the Speech from the Throne.

No Time to Be Smart

It always seems to me that if I were a member of Parliament I should never regard my duties in quite the same way after I had taken part in a formal opening. The violence of controversy would, I think, always be a little tempered by these reminders of the long line of historical acts which have brought us not without suffering to our present liberties.

This year more than ever, surely, members of Parliament will be sensitive to these things. The business before them may seem to be multifarious; but there is really only one task. It is to arrange our affairs so that Canada may do her full part in preserving the values of our free world. The Government will bring down proposals. Parliament must decide whether they are adequate or inadequate, well conceived or misjudged. The public will have no patience with anybody on either side of the House who thinks first of party advantage. Smart politicians are at a very heavy discount in 1951: the wise parliamentarians will be guided accordingly.

Wise ministers—and this goes especially for Mr. Claxton and Mr. Howe, who have the prime responsibility for the defence program—will not be too cocksure. They will take great pains to explain why they have reached their decisions, and to make them intelligible to the House and the public. They will not say, "This is the way to do it. This is 100 per cent perfect"; because no one will believe them if they do. They will say, "Faced with this problems, and having considered these alternatives, we think this is substantially the right approach." Canada is blessed with ministers too sensible to suppose that they are infallible: but it has sometimes appeared that they thought the rest of us more gullible.

Mr. Claxton has often been irritated by the Opposition's demands for endless information about defence plans. He declares that he gives the Canadian Parliament more information than the Defence Minister of any other country. Certainly in the last special session he inundated the Opposition with facts and figures until they didn't know what to do with them and the reporters almost gave up trying.

Not What Public Wants

But it wasn't the sort of information the public wants. The ordinary voter who pays for the arms Mr. Claxton buys was almost as confused at the end of it all as he had been at the beginning. The voter is quite ready to take the advice of the experts about which is the best gun or the best aeroplane. (Mr. Drew surely has learned that, after his campaign about the North Stars.) But the citizen does want to know the premises on which the defence plans are based. The pieces of the jig-saw puzzle, which Mr. Claxton knows in astonishing detail, are of less concern to us who foot the bill than the overall design of the picture. The serious criticisms, which the Government ought to worry about, are those which spring from lack of understanding both of the problem and of the proposed cure. The public is too confused about what the Government is trying to do to judge intelligently whether it's right or wrong. And public confusion about the defence program is something we cannot afford.

The Opposition task is undeniably difficult but extremely important. Many Canadians are not yet satisfied that the defence effort has been, or is being, pushed with proper vigor. They will expect Mr. Drew and his followers to expose inadequacies and inefficiencies. But mere denunciation will do nobody any good, least of all the denouncer. No one minds whether General Pearkes scores off Mr. Claxton or Mr. Claxton off General Pearkes. But we all want to know whether the Opposition can propose better plans than the Government's.

Only to Propose

Conservative and CCF critics alike escape many harsh necessities by having only to propose and not to perform. But the public gets a very shrewd idea whether their proposals are practical. Conservatives, for example, may want to demand a huge Canadian Army. But no one will be at all impressed, unless they also tell us how to recruit the men and make the weapons. It is easy to be grandiloquent about marshalling fleets and armies if you don't bother about these things. If the Conservatives want to advocate conscription, all very well. There is certainly a case to be made. But if they won't do that, they must not—simply *must* not—call for measures which are impossible without conscription.

Criticism for the sake of criticism may make headlines, and MP's like to see their names in headlines. But I sometimes wonder if they stop to consider what the reader may say of them after he's read the copy under the headlines. Canadians don't regard our defence program as a mere excuse for party controversy. They know it is not above criticism. They want to hear the most that can be said against it. But the critics must show that they understand what is possible as well as what is desirable. Or they will earn for themselves nothing but scorn. So, at least, it seems to this Ottawa reporter.

OUR THEATRE: A Youthful Bloom

by Herbert Whittaker

—K. G. Roberts

DRAMA CRITIC *turned director: Herbert Whittaker* (l) *with two of his "The Enchanted" cast, Ann Murray and Alec Douglas. It's the second play he's directed for Trinity College, Toronto.*

THE OTHER DAY the continent's liveliest centre of theatre celebrated its 200th anniversary.

Now, a 200-year stint is considered pretty good going on this youngish continent of ours but somehow reading about this bi-centennial of Broadway struck me in the opposite way. Broadway only 200 years old? Well, maybe Canada's crawling theatre isn't so backward after all.

Then I looked around quickly, to make sure that nobody had heard me. You see, it wouldn't do for the Canadian theatre to think that it was in anything but a retarded unhealthy state. Any more than it would be right to let the Canadian public feel otherwise than ashamed of itself for not supporting the said theatre.

Still, I said to myself, give the Canadian theatre another century even and it may well amount to something.

William Arthur Deacon, bookman of *The Globe and Mail*—and a man to keep a sharp eye on such developments—has a theory that the Canadian play is to be the product of the Second World War. World War I, he says, produced the Canadian novel. The Second, he insists, will do the same kind of job for the drama.

I quote Mr. Deacon's theory because it's so comforting, but also because there is just enough evidence on hand to make it seem possible. Certainly Gratien Gélinas's "Ti-Coq" grew out of a wartime sketch to become Canada's first hit show. [Two weeks ago "Ti-Coq" played to capacity Toronto audiences in a pre-Broadway engagement.] And Robertson Davies's plays have come out of Peterborough, Ont., since the war. [His latest, "At My Heart's Core," was played recently by Ottawa's Canadian Repertory Theatre and was a sell-out.]

Since the war, too, the Ontario summer theatre has started to sprout in most encouraging fashion. Just last week one of its member bodies thrust forth a branch as far as Bermuda! This announcement that Bruce Yorke and Michael Sadlier of the Peterborough-Niagara Falls summer theatres —which alternated companies last year—have arranged to send Canadian actors down to play in Bermuda was welcome news. It might not be doing much to develop the Canadian audience, but it would be giving more work to our actors.

And there is a rumor going abroad that the Canadian Repertory Theatre, which has been safely steered past its difficult early days, is thinking of expanding.

Another hundred years at this rate and the Canadian theatre will be positively Elizabethan in its vigor! Of course, there is still the question of theatres to be solved. "No place to play" is the plaintive wail of our infant theatre, and with some reason.

BUT the determined optimist, standing on tiptoes at the halfway mark of the century, can even spy a ray of light in that direction. Over the Christmas holidays, this determined seeker-after-hope went on a tour of school auditoriums in Montreal, under the proud auspices of Charles Rittenhouse, Supervisor of Drama for the Montreal Protestant Board of School Commissioners.

The schools were new ones going up in Montreal suburbs. The first, at Van Horne, was most admirable as a school auditorium. It boasted sloping floor, fixed and comfortable seats, admirable acoustics and a stage that did not defy theatrical production—as do the grim shelves provided by most scholastic institutions for theatricals.

But the next school we visited in the Town of Mount Royal was positively breath-taking. Still under construction, it already boasted the atmosphere of a real theatre. Its large, wide-sweeping auditorium could not be confused with a hall for political rallies, a movie theatre or an armory. It was a theatre.

And backstage—backstage was such that one longed to get one's hands on it! The ample wing space, the soaring height of its fly-gallery, the sweep of its light trough for the cyclorama to come, the cunning provision for lighting the stage from the front of the house . . . all conspired to say, "This is what a school theatre can be in this second half of the 20th Century." And there are two more such theatres planned by Montreal schools.

Well, I remarked to myself, if this is what the school auditorium of the future is going to be like—Canada's travelling professional companies won't be groaning any more when they see School Hall marked down on their itinerary.

And I thought of the young group of actors who had just finished a tour of 23 Ontario towns in "The Wind and the Rain" [under Yorke-Sadlier management] and who are even now getting ready to start on another one in "See How They Run." They'd all been engaged in summer theatre work and the winter tours made it possible, although not vastly profitable, to continue working at the profession they had chosen.

SOME OF THEM, at some sacrifice, are able to say that they have been employed as actors ever since leaving university. I wondered if enough of the new school auditoriums would be built in their time to supply a circuit of theatres from coast to coast of this Dominion. I wondered if our theatre would be able to bring us one week a play from British Columbia, say, and the next, a native drama from Newfoundland. And if some of these Ontario actors might not be established as Canadian stars, known clear across Canada.

Give them another hundred years, I thought, and . . . but a hundred years ages a man and a woman, even if they're actors and actresses. Couldn't it be a little sooner than that?

And for that matter, I'd like to see this Canadian theatre myself. I don't think I can wait around for a century. I'm impatient. I've seen Gratien Gélinas sweep Toronto off its feet just the way he swept his native Montreal, with a magnificently professional production of his own play, "Ti-Coq." Magnificently professional, and all produced, cast, designed, built, etc., right here in Canada.

And having seen that it can be done right now, I don't want to wait until 2051. If you don't mind. Couldn't we pull Canadian theatre out of the Promising file and put it in the Urgent basket?

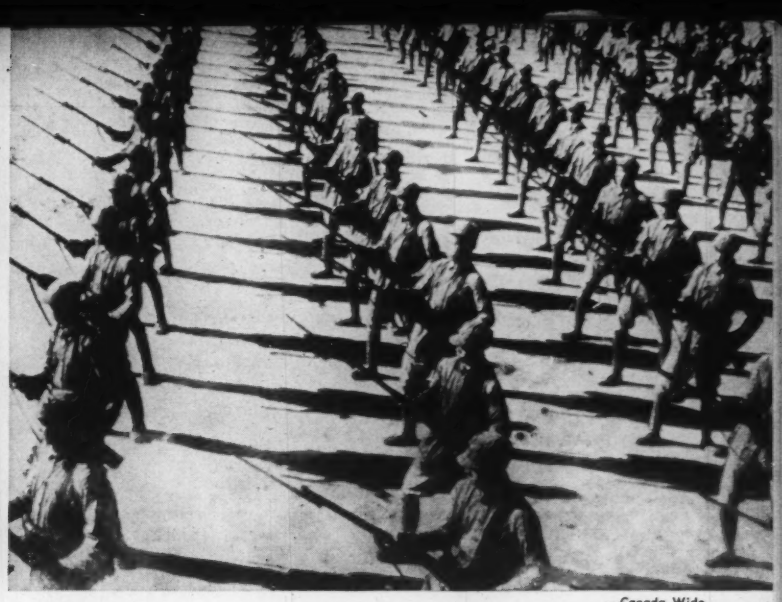
HERBERT WHITTAKER *is drama and film critic on* The Globe and Mail, *Toronto. Born in Montreal, Herb designed theatre costumes and sets, directed plays, became film—later drama—Editor for* The Gazette. *Now he does the same things for Toronto. He is known for his gentle wit and his professional integrity.*

DISCUSSING *Ontario tour of "The Wind and the Rain": Bruce Yorke* (l), *Kate Reid, Michael Sadlier. Yorke and Sadlier have leased a theatre in Bermuda; will be using Canadian professional talent.*

—Frederick Crouch, Oakville

—Canadian Army

CANADIAN SOLDIERS *are fit and skilled in handling weapons, but . . .*



—Canada Wide

RED ASIATICS *have doctrine-stuffed minds as well as hardened bodies.*

What Makes the Asiatics Fight?

Western Powers May Study With Profit Rigorous Methods of Indoctrination As Today's Soldier Must Know Both How to Make War—and Why

by Major-General E. L. M. Burns

CHINA has been subject to civil war or foreign invasion almost continuously since the first decade of the century. However, war in China was not the same as elsewhere; the shifts and manoeuvres of the provincial war-lords seemed to result not in battles where victory went to the army which killed, wounded and captured more than its opponent, but rather in mergers or transfers of interest resembling the operations of industrial corporations in our own enlightened land.

—Capital Press

E. L. M. BURNS

But since the Communists have risen to power it is different. Not only have they extended their control over all continental China, but in their first offensive against the United Nations troops they have been disconcertingly successful. This, following on the surprising effectiveness of the North Korean Communist armies in the first part of the Korean incident, leads to the question: What makes these Asiatics fight so well, whereas formerly they fought so indifferently? And everyone can answer: Russian Communist indoctrination and training.

We have been told often of late that the Communist doctrine finds easy converts among half-starved peasants. One can understand that, but to make a soldier who can attack effectively, as the North Koreans and Chinese have proved they can, it is not enough to pronounce slogans, such as "Eliminate the landlords and factory-owners."

Long before the Korean war began, the British had been at grips with the Communist insurrection in Malaya, which they were unable to suppress although they used considerable military forces. The character of the Malayan jungle indeed makes it very hard to find and reach small guerilla bands. But the guerillas must be strongly inspired (or motivated, as the psychologists say) to keep on fighting under what must be very discouraging conditions.

We have a very good description of how these guerrillas are conditioned for fighting in the well-known book, "The Jungle is Neutral," by Lt.-Col. F. S. Chapman (Clarke, Irwin, $4.50) published about a year ago. It is an account of his life with the guerillas in the jungle from the Japanese conquest in 1941, until the return of the British in 1945.

These guerillas were Chinese, members of the Malayan Communist party, and they alone continued armed resistance to the Japanese after Singapore fell. The political program of the party called for a republic, in which Chinese, Malayan and Indian elements of the population would combine to rule themselves in their own interests. However, the Chinese were the leading and majority group in the party, and derived their inspiration and organization from the Communist party in their homeland. Presumably they still do.

DURING the occupation these Communist guerillas carried out hardly any active operations against the Japanese. Their strategy was to develop their organization, increase and train their bands or patrols, in readiness for the time when the allied main armies would return, when they would rise and play an active part in the overthrow of the invaders. It followed the same pattern as the strategy of resistance movements in other occupied countries.

The men spent long days in the jungle training, learning nearly the same things as Canadian soldiers do in their early days; but, and this is an important difference, they learned and practiced much beyond strictly military skills and routines.

Their reveille was at 5.45 a.m.; and at this time they paraded with all their kit, ready to move. This was partly precaution against surprise by the Japanese, who liked to encircle a camp at night, and attack at dawn. But it would seem to be an excellent training practice for any troops; readiness to move at short notice, and before full light, is constantly required in war.

After half an hour's physical training they had a ceremonial parade, at which the flag of the hoped-for Malayan republic was raised. They sang "The Red Flag," and one of the leaders would give a pep talk on politics, camp discipline, Soviet victories, and so forth. After that, another hour and a half would be spent on drill and small arms training, before breakfast.

Three hours' training before breakfast as a regular routine is unheard of in the armies of the Anglo-Saxon countries. The doctors would denounce it to be sure, but would they be right? In battle, the soldier is often called upon for prolonged exertion without food. I wonder if he would not accomplish it better if he were habituated to it in training.

These Chinese guerillas, according to Chapman, were very poor at drill, extremely bad shots (they had almost no ammunition for practice) and their leaders knew next to nothing about tactics. But these things can be learned; on the other hand they had the great soldierly virtues of bravery, endurance and cheerfulness. Of course, the soldier will only display these virtues consistently if he has the supreme virtue of loyalty, if he identifies himself with a group for which he is prepared to make every sacrifice, and to risk his life.

The jungle guerillas owed their loyalty to the Malayan Communist party, to the republic they

CONTINUED ON PAGE 10

—CP

KIND HEARTS *and good rations may not be enough for the tough fighting ahead.*

"Maybe folks should look at security this way"

It seems to me that keeping yourself when you get up in years is something like keeping up a car.

You can't run a car on just gas. It's got to have plenty of oil and grease too. And I figure the same idea works for *me* and the money I'll need someday.

Suppose I get paid some kind of old-age benefit, the same as everybody else. I'll be mighty glad to get that money. But I'm going to want *more* money coming in. And that's just what I'm saving for *now* with my *life insurance*.

Even then I won't be living the life of Reily. But at least I'll have most of the comforts I want. And right now it's mighty good to know that if anything happens to me, my life insurance will take care of my family.

Anyhow, don't you think a man should help provide for his own security? I do. And millions of other Canadians are doing it now — with their own life insurance.

Each year over 200 million life insurance dollars are invested for policyholders. Result: new homes, schools, roads, power plants and many other vital projects that promote progress and create jobs throughout the nation.

Thus, while life insurance helps build security for you and yours, it also helps raise your living standards!

The LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES in Canada
and their Representatives

WORKING FOR NATIONAL PROGRESS.....BUILDING PERSONAL SECURITY

LI-050SN

FOR THE CANADIAN VIEWPOINT ON WORLD AFFAIRS
READ WILSON WOODSIDE —
EACH WEEK IN SATURDAY NIGHT

hoped to create, which they felt would enable them to live much happier lives than under the previous regime which they had learned to denounce as imperialist exploitation. This loyalty was not left to instinct.

For three or four hours of the long day they were being educated in general knowledge, in the geography and history of Russia, Malaya and China, and in citizenship (Red style). They practised public speaking—a necessity for the active Communist, and why not a good thing for a democrat? All this educational training was the means of making the guerilla soldier's outlook on the world that of the good Communist.

Five Days of Probing

What sort of motivation have our soldiers, going out to Korea to fight these Asiatic Communist soldiers, trained, no doubt, along the lines just described? Bill Boss, Canadian Press correspondent with the PPCLI*, and a warco veteran of the Italian campaign, reports that motives are: "Zest for adventure, hankering after comradeship, wife trouble, a 20th century version of the old buccaneering spirit, and just a suspicion of idealism. It took five solid days of probing to discover the first man to say he had enlisted for fundamental reasons: to fight for a cause, to defend a principle."

If this really represents what is in the minds of the men of this battalion, they are going out to battle very unprepared. Our national leaders have explained why Canada is sending men to fight in Korea. Unless the men themselves know and believe in those reasons, they will do little good there; we shall gain little by sending them.

In the First World War we did not seem to need to teach the troops what they were fighting for. But in the Second World War, we—or the British—found out, after the first year, that we did need to. So educational work started; the Army Bureau of Current Affairs plan under which officers led their men in discussions of all problems of the war, and of postwar. It was adult education, and at the same time, training for, and the practice of democracy.

I understand that National Defence Headquarters is planning to introduce a similar scheme, appropriate to today's situation. Until the Special Force was raised, our defenders were professional, their morale like that of good policemen, and the heads of the services did not need to worry about it. But we now see ahead a period of armed truce, at the best, during which Canada will have to put larger forces on guard, and these will not be men who plan to make their life career in the armed services.

It cannot be left to chance, or the traditional regimental spirit, that they shall have the will to fight and go on fighting, whatever the hardship, whatever the odds, and whatever the chances of survival.

*Last week-end William Boss reported that a company of the 2nd Battalion of the Princess Pats had been carrying out successful anti-guerrilla operations, their first brush with the enemy. The battalion is now in final stages of field training preparatory to front-line action. First fatality in Korea was an accidental mine explosion last week: RSM James Wood of Calgary.

—Harry Ellios

GETTING ACTION: *Quebec's famed Beattie brothers demonstrate furious technique with the broom.*

SONS O' THE STANE AND BESOM

by Kimball McIlroy

WHAT SPORT occupies more time of more Canadians with more enthusiasm than any other? Lawn bowling? There are an estimated 25,000 lawn bowlers in Canada today. Tennis? Something over 80,000 Canadians play tennis more or less regularly. Golf? The number of golfers affiliated with bona fide clubs across the country tops the 100,000 mark.

But more than 200,000 men, women, and children will be flocking this week and every week of the winter to Canada's hundreds of curling rinks from coast to coast. Figures reveal the existence of some 1,321 curling clubs, 142 affiliated ladies' clubs and many others not affiliated.

And not only in Canada. In such widely-scattered spots as Scotland and New Zealand, Norway and the United States, tam-topped and broom-equipped zealots are following the sliding stone in ever-increasing numbers.

You'd think that a sport so highly thought-of that its parent club is permitted the word Royal in its title, and of such antiquity that a stone, found in a pond near Dunblane, bears the date 1511, would have been the subject of a voluminous monography.

Perhaps because curlers are usually too busy curling to write, only four definitive histories of the game have been published: in 1811, by the Rev. John Ramsay of Gladsmuir; in 1828, by H. Crawford of Kilmarnock; in 1890 by the Rev. John Kerr of Edinburgh, and in 1950 by a Canadian, Dr. W. A. Creelman of Nova Scotia.

Dr. Creelman's book* is a compendium of all that his predecessors were able to learn about the game, plus a wealth of information on curling's more recent development.

The Scots, as becomes increasingly apparent, have an innate fondness for stones, and one of which they are determined to retain possession is the figurative first curling stone. But their title to it is far from undisputed.

The origins of curling, like those of most other sports, and specifically golf, are hazy. Loyal Scots are sure that the game started there, but there are many—including the traitorous John Ramsay—who hold to the theory that it was first played on the frozen canals of Holland.

The dispute flourished happily in the middle of the last century, and centered about the geographical etymology of the more common curling terms. "Rink," "bonspiel," and even "curling" itself had a disturbingly foreign sound.

It is an argument that will never be settled, but there is no argument at all that curling has been indulged in for a long, long time in Scotland, where it probably began, as Captain Crawford suggests, in the efforts of the rural menfolk to find something to occupy their time during the enforced idleness of winter.

FIRST they went on the ice merely to slide. Then someone found a stone and slid it along the ice. It moved smoothly and far. Others tried it, first striving for distance, then for accuracy. Finally some unsung genius thought of putting out a mark as a target. And so curling was born.

How long ago that was, no one knows. There is said to be a reference to the sport in Pitscottie's "Chronicles of Scotland, 1511-42." Dr. Kerr, on the other hand, claimed that no reference was made to it by Scottish historians before 1600. Yet there remains the fact of the stone dated 1511.

However that may be, curling made its real start when the individual curlers of Scotland got around to organizing themselves into clubs. Traditionally, the curling clubs of Lochleven and Linlithgow "existed from time immemorial," but more prosaic investigation discloses a history for the Lochleven club back only to 1668.

The great contribution of the clubs was the standardization of rules and equipment, and, latterly, the founding of the game's traditions. The individual clubs first made uniform the playing rules of the community, and finally the Royal Caledonian Curling Club brought all of Scotland (and, later, the curling world) into one brotherhood.

The most essential piece of curling equipment is, as almost everybody knows, the stone. It is a long throw from the polished granite of today back to the most primitive stone, or *lootie*, which was really little more than a quoit on ice.

The *lootie* was followed by the *kuting*, a boulder of suitable size with finger grips gouged out. (The Dunblane stone was one of these.) Next came the "channel-stone," salvaged from some convenient stream and equipped with a crude iron handle, some of which weighed more than 100 pounds.

By a gradual process of development—rounding the edges, picking the best surfaces, standardizing — evolved the modern stone, mostly broken off the granite face of Ailsa Craig and lovingly fashioned by hands of long experience.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 29

CHAMPIONS *begin early. Here is the "Jam-Tin" bonspiel at Regina's Lakeview School.*

*CURLING, PAST AND PRESENT — by W. A. Creelman—McClelland & Stewart—$4.00.

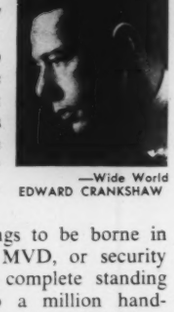
Not So Strong As It Looks

Red Army Strongest in the World Today Nevertheless Has Many Weak Points

by Edward Crankshaw

London.

ON PAPER, the Soviet army is overwhelming. Nobody knows its real strength; but it is commonly accepted now that it consists of something under three million men and has in being 175 divisions. This figure seems reasonable for the total armed forces of a country with a population getting on for 200 million, with a low average age.



—Wide World
EDWARD CRANKSHAW

Yet it is hard to believe that the Kremlin at this moment disposes of 175 complete divisions *on a war footing*, or anything like it.

One of the things to be borne in mind is that the MVD, or security police, is itself a complete standing army of close to a million hand-picked men. There were 600,000 of them in Russia during the last war, armed and equipped like fighting troops; but they were never, even in moments of desperate crisis, used to fight the Germans. Their job was behind the lines.

Certainly the Soviet division is a small one, consisting of some 10,000 men, or about half the size of the British division; so that by our reckoning 175 divisions is, in manpower, more like 90 of ours. But on this calculation 175 divisions would account for nearly two million men. The bulk of the Soviet Army consists of short-term conscripts; and judging from my own observations in war and peace, there are simply not enough senior NCO's and middle-grade staff officers to staff all those divisions and to train two classes of conscripts.

It is one thing to have a division on paper, with a skeleton headquarters, and quite another to turn it into a fighting formation, equipped down to the last round of ammunition.

This is not to suggest that the Soviet Army is not an extremely powerful force. On the contrary. It is the most powerful army in the world at this moment. I am suggesting only that it is not quite as strong as it looks. In the last war, with all its immense reserves of manpower, the Soviet Army only just managed to hold its own against the German Army. And if it had not been for the depletion and diversion of the German Air Force and the tide of Lease-Lend transport which began to roll in towards the end of 1942, I do not believe it could have gone over to a large-scale offensive in 1943.

Posted on Vast Frontier

There is one other thing to bear in mind when considering the sheer size of the Soviet army. And that is that it is bound up with the sheer size of Russia. Her frontiers cannot possibly be fortified along their whole length; they call for spaced concentrations of troops all round the vast perimeter.

Some idea of this is given by the break-down of the Soviet Army into Army Groups. The Northern Army is based on Leningrad; the Western Army on Minsk; the Southern Army on Odessa; the Caucasian Army on Tiflis, covering Persia and the Baku oilfields. The Turkestan Army is based on Tashkent and Frunze, covering India; and the Far Eastern Army on Chita and Vladivostok, covering China and Japan, to say nothing of Korea.

—Wide World

"EQUIPMENT *in small arms is good. Endurance is tremendous. Skill is low.*"

Looked at on this scale, which is the way the Kremlin looks at it, the Soviet Army is seen to be covering a lot of ground. And in addition to these metropolitan commitments it has very considerable forces (still defensively disposed, as far as can be known) in Germany, Austria and certain of the satellites.

The real strength of the Soviet Army is not, as most people seem to think, in its foot-soldiers, but in its tanks and artillery. About a third of the existing divisions are believed to be full armored divisions or mechanized formations with tank components.

Most of the tanks are the extremely good medium T-34s of the last war, and the newer T-44, with an 85 mm. gun. In addition there are a number of the big 56-ton Stalin III's, mounting a 122 mm. gun, a very fine job.

In artillery the first-class tradition of the old Tsarist Army has been carefully brought up to date. It still seems to be based on the excellent 76 mm. gun of World War II.

Infantry is another story. Equipment in small arms is good. Endurance is tremendous. But skill is low. One commentary on the offensive quality of the rank-and-file Soviet infantry, or rifle, division is the practice whereby Army Headquarters disposes of a whole train of special shock units, which may be used as complete divisions, with tank components, or as detached brigades, to reinforce the striking power of the ordinary division at critical points.

Another commentary is the way in which those infantry divisions which are said to be mechanized, or partly mechanized, do not as a rule allocate motor transport permanently and on a fixed scale to regiments and battalions, as in Western armies, but keep the transport in a divisional pool, with its own company of drivers. This is due not only to a shortage of vehicles, but also to the fact that in the average Soviet infantry battalion there are very few men capable of the simple care and maintenance of motor vehicles.

Further, at least half the infantry divisions rely on horse-drawn transport. These, on the move, straggling over the countryside with their little wooden carts, as one may see them in Austria today, are, apart from their quick-firing guns and rifles, indistinguishable in appearance and scarcely distinguishable in character from their ancestors of the Napoleonic wars.

Role of Soviet Infantry

It is perhaps not too much to say that the Soviet Army depends upon its infantry to frighten the enemy by sheer weight of numbers, and to dig in and hold on in a crisis, and on its tanks and artillery to do the real fighting—though of course there are elite infantry regiments, too.

Just as the great asset of the Soviet Army is its unlimited men and the powers of endurance of those men, so the great weakness is the lack of intelligent and skilled mechanics of the kind who, in Britain and America, own cars or motorcycles and know how to repair them. All the available men of this type, or recruits capable of being turned into men of this type, gravitate into the technical and mechanized branches or into the air force (which itself suffers acutely from lack of ground staff). The infantry gets what is left.

We are told a great deal about the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 16

—Wide World

"AT LEAST HALF *of the Soviet divisions rely on horse-drawn transport. . . . They are scarcely distinguishable in character from their ancestors of Napoleonic times.*"

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Nova Scotia:

CITY IN A TRAP

THE PORT of Halifax, front line defence for the Western Hemisphere in two World Wars, is not losing any time in stepping up its civil defence.

This city, more than any other on this continent, has felt the effects of war, particularly in December of 1917, when a munitions ship collided with another freighter near the Narrows of Halifax Harbor, killing thousands of citizens and laying waste to the entire Halifax North End.

Now civic authorities are emphasizing that the port should be treated on a national basis. To this end, the recently-formed Halifax Civil Defence Committee, comprising the most important businessmen of the city, contend, with the support of provincial authorities, that the Federal Government should assist financially in the removal of "bottlenecks" on the approach and exit from the city, which may affect the safety and lives of the citizens.

Halifax is almost an island, with less than a half-mile gap of land connecting it with the mainland of the province. Only two exits, one a condemned narrow railway underpass, the other also termed totally inadequate for mass evacuation, provide any escape for the more than 100,000 populace in this potential target area.

Recognizing the provision of adequate highway exits from the City of Halifax as the No. 1 problem, the city's civil defence organization has moved speedily to:

1. Identify these projects as essential parts of national civilian defence.

2. Press for the fullest cooperation of provincial and federal authorities and the Canadian National Railways in widening and improving the highways at Fairview and the Arm Bridge and the elimination of the underpass bottleneck which has been recognized as a threat for many years.

A near-disaster in World War II, when the magazine on the shores of Bedford Basin blew up resulting in the evacuation of nearly 50 per cent of the city's population, has given added impetus to the contentions.

Another development was the announcement by Civil Defence Director Rear-Admiral Frank Houghton that a 10-man planning committee would be appointed to act in a technical capacity. Rear-Admiral Houghton has said that the Halifax civil defence program would be geared "to face the worst kind of attack—the atomic bomb." The Civil Defence Director was 18 years a member of the Royal Canadian Navy, 12 years of which he was stationed in Halifax.

Ontario:

WITH MIRRORS

THEY'RE talking about safety engineering with mirrors, at London, Ont.

Highbury avenue, in the city's northeast area has a hump-backed bridge spanning the CPR main line to Toronto. It's so high in the middle that a motorist has the impression he's driving off the edge of the world. Only at the last anxious moment, does he discover that the road continues on the other side of the hump. Difficulty is, that last-minute glimpse of what's on the other side of the bridge often reveals a motorist coming from the other direction, doing the same kind of worrying. Twice within recent weeks, a car has crashed the guard rail and rolled 40 feet down an embankment.

Talk about a new bridge met the objection of high costs.

Then City Engineer Roy Garrett came up with an idea. He's seen places in the United States where they put up mirrors so a motorist can see what's ahead of him. He wants mirrors so focussed that a driver can see the other side of the hump-back.

One problem hasn't been solved.

What's to do about those small boys with sling shots for whom mirrors out in the open would prove almost irresistible?

NEW COUNTRY

ATIKOKAN, a little town of 3,000 along the CNR rail-line out of Lakehead would now grow to be 20,000. Highways would extend from the Lakehead and open up thousands of miles of the finest recreation land on the continent.

These were two of the inevitable developments of the announcement last week that major U.S. companies were entering the Steep Rock iron range (see *Canadian Business*). At the Lakehead observers could see what amounted to opening up of an entirely new country.

LIFE, IF ANY

ONTARIO legislators were getting ready for their session, expected to be the most exciting in several years (opening February 1).

The placid house of 89 men and one woman of the past few sessions would, it was expected, come to life this year, if there was any life at all in it.

It had a government record to chew away at (last year being Premier Frost's first year in office, he could now be held strictly accountable for much of the government action). And there was some chewable material.

The CCF was demanding an inquiry into the administration of justice as a result of the disturbed condition in the city of Windsor during the year.

The Liberals were demanding probes into forestry and hydro.

The government itself was demanding that Ottawa take over rent control.

—London Free Press

TAKEOFF BRIDGE *is headache for motorists (see* "With Mirrors").

Saskatchewan:

CO-OPS' GROWTH

COOPERATIVES in Saskatchewan transacted business to the value of $296,287,791 during their fiscal years ended March 31, 1950, according to figures compiled by the Saskatchewan Department of Cooperatives. More than 1,000 cooperatives reported.

Largest of the lot was the wheat pool with 1,153 country elevators and total business of $164,341,643.

Alberta:

PIONEER'S END

ANOTHER Canadian daily newspaper was "put to bed" for the last time recently as the Edmonton *Bulletin* ceased publication. According to publisher Harold L. Straight, the paper just grew too big for its britches. It had increased circulation 66 per cent, advertising lineage 88 per cent, making its plant, designed for a 16-page newspaper, obsolete. The *Bulletin* had to either expand or fold, and with costs of material and labor, limitations on expansion, and "restricted newspaper supplies," the decision was made finally to cease publication.

The end was swift and unheralded for the 179 employees of the paper. A notice on the bulletin board and an announcement on the front page told them the story on the final day of publication. They received two weeks' severance pay.

The stoppage left the field clear for the Edmonton *Journal*, which is now the only daily in the city. It will probably take over most of the *Bulletin's* circulation, about 30,000. The *Journal* at present has a circulation of almost 60,000.

The *Bulletin*, founded in 1880 by Hon. Frank Oliver, had a colorful history. In those days all that was needed to print a newspaper was a hand press, a bit of type, and some paper. Oliver trucked them into Edmonton by ox-cart, ferrying the materials across the North Saskatchewan River. He set up shop on Edmonton's main street. The first "banner" headline was set up with type carved from an oak wagon tongue by his partner, Alex Taylor.

The *Bulletin* has the reputation of being a live-wire paper, and was a crusader. In folding, it follows a trend towards "one-paper cities" which old-time newspapermen deplore. They claim that newspapers thrive best on competition.

TEEN TROUBLE

THE TIME had come, Calgary's Chief Constable Reg Clements told police reporters one day last week, to crack down on teen-age gangs which, he said, were attempting a terrorist campaign among high school students.

He had heard about happenings in Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver and other cities where teen-agers have been running wild, and he had no intention of letting the same situation develop in Calgary. "When we have sufficient evidence," he warned, "law-breakers in the group will be arrested and dealt with in the courts."

Some reports said that members of Calgary's most active teen-age gang, apparently describing themselves as the "Tenth Street Boys", boasted 300 adherents and 36 "lieutenants". There were stories of other teen-agers having been brutally beaten up with knuckle-dusters and rough leather wrist-pads.

Chief Clements' warning, however, provoked immediate reactions. School officials complained that descriptions of the gangs were exaggerated, that most of the hooliganism laid at the gangs' door were really isolated acts and that in any event none of the

—CP

NEW POWER *developments under way by the Ontario Hydro at Niagara necessitate the taking of new soundings in the river. In areas which the* Maid of the Mist *cannot reach these soundings are taken by means of "kytoons," a triple-balloon device here being operated by its crew at Table Rock.*

gangs had anything like 300 members. At the same time, it was incontrovertible that several schools and a suburban library branch had been broken into, that a teen-age dance had been completely disorganized, and forced to break up by prowling hooligans, and that several youngsters had not only been badly beaten up but were so terrified of reprisals that they were afraid to report the matter to police and afraid to give the police any information when officers, acting on outside tips, had visited them.

Principal difficulty facing the police was that most of the offences committed so far (*e.g.*, window-breaking) were such that even if offenders could be brought into court and convicted, there was little a magistrate could do except fine them and let them go—a procedure which few people believed was very effective. Furthermore, Alberta has no proper institutions for taking care of young offenders.

Quebec:

OUTSHONE

MONTREAL'S long-standing claim to fame as the possessor of Quebec Province's tallest cross—the illuminated one atop Mount Royal—has been superseded.

Now Sherbrooke holds the honor. Standing 110 feet high on Mount Bellevue, a mile from the city, a new 18-ton cross can be seen for 20 miles around when its neon tubes are turned on at night.

Vital statistics alone put the cross immediately among the top attractions of a religious nature in North America. Its crossarm is 50 feet in width and both perpendicular and crossarm are ten feet square. Its spreading "legs" are 40 feet apart.

The brainchild of a Sherbrooke County civil servant, Paul Leclerc, the cross was erected as a Holy Year project after a public subscription campaign in which $8,000 was raised.

Blessed on Oct. 29, it was first lighted Dec. 8. Now the cross is the property of the 51,000 citizens of Sherbrooke, and the City of Sherbrooke is contributing toward its upkeep. Improvement plans for the site include the construction of a mountain "lookout" 175 feet away.

—Yvan Boisvert

SHERBROOKE *holds the honor.*

New Brunswick:

ONE SPOOK C.O.D.

AMONG the latest to be haunted by the housing problem is the Jewett's Castle ghost, which will soon be homeless.

The "castle"—as the pretentious mansion has been known ever since it was built by Edward D. Jewett in 1869 for his bride—is about to be demolished to make way for the next step in the multi-million dollar construction program of Lancaster veterans' hospital, on the west side of Saint John harbor.

Jewett supervised every detail of the project personally. He imported a gardener from Scotland and artists from Italy to create the frescoes which embellished the walls and ceilings of the first two floors.

He built the basement of solid dressed granite, with a huge granite stairway leading up to the front entrance in the centre of a tower. The marble fireplace, the crystal chandeliers, the impressive mahogany staircase with its elaborate balustrades and newel posts all give it its Hollywood magnificence.

Jewett died in 1884 and the castle was acquired by the Union Baptist Educational Society as a seminary; later it was a school for deaf children, and in 1918 it was bought by the Federal Government and became Lancaster Military Hospital. Down through the years the original home has almost become lost in the modern hospital buildings springing up around it. Now the famed showplace and landmark is to disappear entirely.

And with it, presumably, will go the ghost that veteran patients say still floats around the castle. Oft-repeated stories say Jewett's shade inhabits the top floor, where lights inexplicably are turned on, doors open and a shadowy figure clad in a long grey coat silently mounts the stairs.

Announcement has been made that selected portions of the building, illustrating New Brunswick craftsmanship of earlier years—such as the newell posts, the "twisted rope" columns from the front doorway, and fragments of moulding from various rooms—will be preserved in the New Brunswick Museum in Saint John.

Newfoundland:

TIME FOR A CHANGE

A GROUP of citizens of St. John's, in a letter in *The Evening Telegram*, still opposes the Provincial Government's announced decision to change the Newfoundland Standard Time Act on April 29.

The Government proposes that Newfoundland time be synchronized with Atlantic Standard. By bringing the new province in line with the Maritimes, Newfoundland will lose half an hour of daylight. At the moment, it is 3½ hours behind Greenwich Mean Time.

The Government was approached by the CBC, CNR and TCA who urged that the time change would benefit schedules if the half hour were forgotten. It now seems a certainty that one of the few remaining pre-Confederation aspects of Newfoundland will go by the boards.

SPORTS

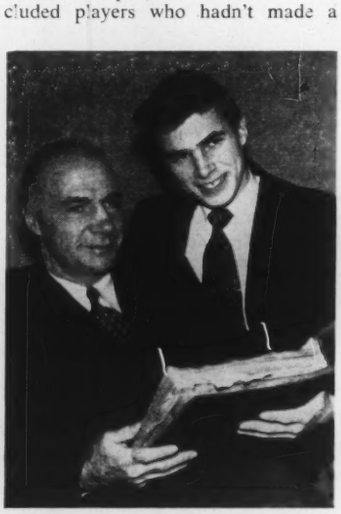
BEST OF THE HALF-CENTURY

Choices Do Not Make Much Sense But Help Fill Newspaper Space

ONE OF THE most fatuous and ridiculous tasks on earth is the popular one of attempting to name the "best" or the "greatest" at something which cannot be judged by absolute standards.

If a man can run 100 yards faster than anybody else, then he's the best runner. But if you say someone is the greatest living rugby player, you're just being silly.

For example, rugby is a game which is played half on the offensive and half on the defensive, each being equally vital. Yet most of the "all-Canadian" squads chosen last Fall included players who hadn't made a



—CP

ALL-ROUNDER *Conacher and son.*

tackle all season, who hadn't, in fact, been on the field when tackles were being made. The "all-American" selections were made up almost entirely of such characters—offensive stars mothballed on the bench whenever the other team had the ball.

Let's go further. If picking the greatest athletes of one year past is tough, picking the greatest for fifty years back is a lot tougher. Not too tough, however, for the Canadian Press, which, during the last two weeks of 1950 canvassed its various sports experts for opinions as to the half-century's top performers at just about everything except tiddley-winks.

Flights of Fancy

Some of the choices were obvious, some were certainly defensible, and a few were flights of purest fancy.

For example, selected as the greatest football (*sic*) team of the years 1900-1950 were Toronto's current Argonauts, who defeated the strangely aimless Winnipeg Blue Bombers for the Grey Cup last November. Now it is a curious fact which will instantly strike the bemused observer that, on the record, these particular Argos weren't even the best club in their own league. While they won more games than they lost or tied (6-5-1), they finished the regular season in second place.

Fifty years is a long time, but one of the athletes named won that period of fame in a single afternoon. By winning the Catalina marathon in 1927, George Young became Canada's greatest swimmer of the past five decades. This is mighty fine going for a boy who never won us anything in Olympic or British Empire Games competition. Who, in fact, never again won much of anything.

One for the Girls

While basketball, though invented by a local boy, is by no means Canada's favorite sport, still it is a little startling to note that the half-century's top team was composed entirely of (sorry, Dr. Naismith) girls. While the young ladies who called themselves, collectively, the Edmonton Grads were undoubtedly very good, we had better hope just the same that no word of the selection gets across the border. Those Americans can be very cutting when presented with a fine opportunity.

The choice of Vancouver's Jimmy McLarnin as outstanding boxer was a foregone conclusion, but many will be startled that Tommy Burns got himself five votes. This was undoubtedly for being, briefly, heavyweight champion of the world, a title won from that great fighter Jack Root and promptly lost to Jack Johnson in a bout stopped by the ringside police before it was necessary to call for the Homicide Squad and the coroner.

The rest of the choices were fairly straightforward. Badminton received attention in a style to which it is not accustomed when Jack Purcell was picked as outstanding athlete among the miscellaneous sports. Outstanding all-round athlete was Lionel Conacher, who undoubtedly had all the purely physical attributes necessary.

■ Dr. W. A. Creelman's recent excellent book on the history of curling (*see Page 11*) contains two chapters which will be invaluable both to the beginner and to the experienced curler. They were written by H. E. Weyman, of Levis, Quebec, and are in part a condensation of Mr. Weyman's handbook, "An Analysis of the Art of Curling."

The first, addressed to "The New Curler," discusses the basic shots, the requirements for the four positions, the various types of games, and the signals, and lists a number of sound and hard-headed rules for the beginner.

The second, the "Analysis" proper, goes into the fine points of the game by means of text, photographs, and diagrams. Every conceivable curling point is discussed from the mental and physical requirements of the curler to the results of scientific experiments on the effects of sweeping.

—*Kim McIlroy*

WORLD AFFAIRS

THE U.N. AND CHINA

Appeasement Reaps its Usual Reward
What the Cost of Quitting Will Be

THE UN condemned the North Koreans as aggressors within 24 hours of their attack. It will soon be three months since Chinese Communist troops were reported in action against the UN forces, and many UN members still boggle at recognizing this, too, as aggression. In fact, the UN Ceasefire Committee sent five communications to Peking without suggesting in them in any way that Communist China was an aggressor. And Chinese Communist delegates were even invited to come and sit at the council table in Lake Success, while their forces were fighting the UN in the field.

This is Munichism. How it has come about can be explained, but it cannot be excused. And even more to the point, there is no safety in it. Can it be argued that the UN has come off better by making it clear from the beginning that it would *not* take on Communist China if she intervened, than if the world body had proclaimed boldly that it would act against Communist China if she dared come in?

Real UN Failure

Nobody will pretend that the issue has been a simple one. Because the bulk of the troops in Korea have been American from the beginning, UN policy has become very much mixed up with U.S. Far Eastern policy—or lack of policy—and the Chinese Communists have been aided in their pretence that they are only fighting off the "American imperialists." But this points to the real UN failure, the failure of most of the 50-odd nations who voted for collective resistance to aggression in Korea to help establish a world rule of law, but failed to put up the forces to back up their vote.

Would Peking have defied the united forces of 30 or 40 nations? It is doubtful. To go in, knowing that the UN members were divided and hesitant on China policy, and the two main participants in Korea, the United States and Great Britain, at odds on it, was quite another thing.

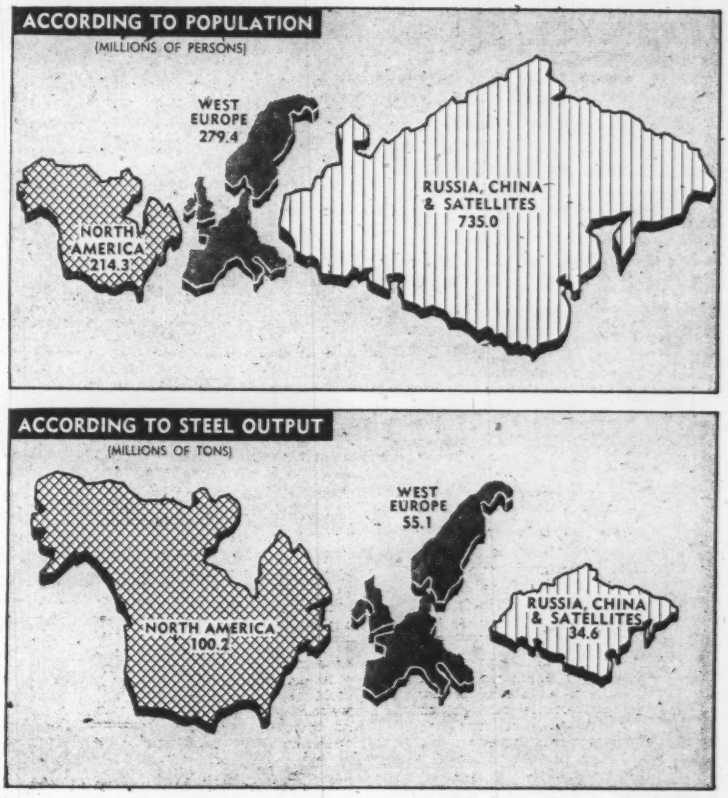
At least it seems that the UN will now avoid the humiliation of granting membership, at the point of a gun, to Communist China, because of Peking's intransigence in the matter of a cease-fire. But it is clear that the world organization is going to come out of this test, begun so bravely, with greatly diminished prestige and with its role reduced to little more than a forum for discussion.—*W. W.*

COST OF QUITTING

AN admirable statement of the issues involved in a decision to quit Korea or to continue to fight there has been made in a letter to the London *Observer* by a Harvard University professor, Samuel H. Beer. He takes up, to begin with, the view much heard in Britain, that General MacArthur "provoked" the Chinese Communists into intervening in Korea:

THE PROVOCATION theory in general seems to me wishful thinking. We did not provoke the original attack by the North Koreans. And, as Acheson and Eden have emphasized, the North Koreans from the start had material assistance, not to mention propaganda support, from China; for example, the Korean units of the Red Chinese Army "released" for the war. I find it hard to think the war was not jointly planned and prepared by Russia and China, possibly the former having the greater part. Our mistake in crossing the parallel, therefore, was not that it "provoked" the Chinese but that it was based on the assumption that they would not come in.

Red China is a revolutionary force. Compared to anything the Chinese have had before, Mao's regime is distinctly superior—uncorrupt, well-disciplined, democratic in a sense. But a regime may be superior and yet expansionist. Revolutionary regimes normally are both. And such is the case, it seems to me, with Red China. How can one negotiate with such a force? It would be like trying to get Napoleon to pull back by offering to repeal the Orders in Council.



—New York Times

IT ALL DEPENDS *how you look at it. Stalin has gathered in vast man-power by pushing into "soft" areas left open by German and Japanese collapse. But the Soviet is still relatively weak in industrial resources to equip its vast armies and build redoubtable air force and navy. For this reason main Soviet goal must be acquisition of West European and Japanese industry, and West must hold these.*

Should We Disengage?

I think the United Nations ought to be ready to back down quite a bit in order to try to get a negotiated settlement, *e.g.*, leave North Korea in the hands of the Chinese. But I cannot go along with *The Observer* proposal that we disengage at almost any price. I should say No to giving them Formosa or a seat in United Nations. Of course, I should feel differently if these concessions meant a real settlement in the Far East; if they somehow ensured that China would stay within her present borders and give up expansion in Southeast Asia and any material aid she might be able to lend Russian adventures. The trouble is I do not see how any settlement could give this assurance. To make a "settlement" without such assurance would simply be giving another name to defeat.

Perhaps another way of saying this is that I do not see how we can separate China and Russia. In the long run very probably China will go Titoist. But at present, and in the relevant future, I expect the Russians and Chinese—in spite of serious friction on some points—to work together effectively. They have a world to win.

We could cut our losses and evacuate voluntarily. This thought tempted me a good deal during the summer and fall. The argument is that it would enable us to strengthen the West in Europe. But by how much? In any case, we—meaning especially Britain and the United States—will have to keep considerable forces in the Far East even if we get out of Korea. Otherwise, we lose Japan, the Philippines, Malaya, Indo-China, not to

—Central

THE NAPALM *or gasoline jelly bomb is dreaded by enemy forces in Korea. Series of photos shows a test under combat conditions against captured Soviet tank. First, the bomb is dropped and is skidding towards the tank. Second, its 1500-degree heat envelopes area 275 feet by 80. Third, the tank is utterly burnt out.*

mention Australia and India. The cost of getting out, on the other hand, would be grave.

(1) It would mean giving up the United Nations mission in Korea. (It would seem also to commit us to giving up much more in the Far East. For if we will not fight for Korea, surely we will not fight when the Chinese go into Indo-China, a much more difficult theatre for us.)

(2) Evacuation means throwing our Allies, *i.e.*, the South Koreans who were with us, into the pit of revenge. This is not a pretty thing, nor can one expect it to have a reassuring effect on other potential allies throughout the world.

(3) Evacuation would, of course, be an immense victory for the Communists in the war of prestige. Many people in Asia and Europe are for or against us, not because of what we stand for, but depending on whether we seem likely to win or lose.

In short, then, the gain in strengthening Europe would, I think, be outweighed by the losses in the Far East and in the world as a whole.

If We Can't Negotiate?

What do we do then if we can neither negotiate nor voluntarily evacuate? We may be able to hang on in Korea, by holding a strongly fortified perimeter defence. Such a strategy would not carry out the United Nations' mission, but it would weaken China and hinder her expansion in other directions.

Should the United Nations take further measures? We will not and must not get into a big land war. We might extend the present "limited war" by bombing Manchuria and communications in China and by setting up a naval blockade. I find this prospect hard to face.

Yet how else can we force a settlement in Korea? Or supposing that is impossible, how else can we restrain further Chinese expansion and aid to Russia? If we were to refrain from these further steps of limited war, then that part of Asiatic opinion that chooses sides according to its expectations of who will win would find in our inaction reason for going over to the Communist side.

—Miller

FACING WEST?: *Premier Chou En-lai used to be regarded as leading "Westerner" in Peking regime, but did not show it in rejection of cease-fire.*

—Miller

FACING EAST: *Moscow's "trusty" in the Chinese Communist Party is believed to be Liu Shao-chi, Secretary-General. He talks of "carrying the revolution through whole of Asia."*

But British opinion (much of it) and, I suppose, the British Government would resist taking such steps. Should the United States do it alone? I think not; Anglo-American unity in action is fundamental.

Perhaps what we need in general is one more bout of appeasement. It would involve, I should say, a material disaster of greater or lesser magnitude, but if it finally gave unity to the West, it might be worth it. The plain fact is that in material factors we have overwhelmingly superiority over Russia. Our problem is to get in such a state of mind that we can put this material superiority in the field. If we were to arm in proportion to these resources and present a united front, I do not see how the Russians would dare attack.—*Samuel H. Beer*

NEED A LONG SPOON

FROM the slight contacts I have had with James and Mary Endicott, the leaders of the Moscow-inspired Canadian Peace Congress and editors of the *Canadian Far Eastern Newsletter*, I am quite prepared to believe that they are sincere Christians. But if, as they say in their latest *Newsletter*, "China will be the place where Christianity and Communism will first work out a way of getting along together", it is obvious that here are two Christians who feel they are getting along quite famously with Communism.

And indeed they perform quite a feat in this publication, of not so much as mentioning the name of Stalin or speaking of Moscow's policy, in discussing the present situation in the Far East. They perform other feats, of which the following is a good example: "whatever the local rights or wrongs of the fight in Korea, or of the American grabbing of Formosa or of the British-American attempt to infiltrate into Tibet and set up air bases at China's back door . . ."

They show a rather un-Christian doubt of the good faith of any American in remarking that "three American missionaries at last let their consciences get the better of them (in the reporting of South Korean executions)".

They speak like militarists when opposing UN policy in Korea, which is of course "American" policy to them: "China is strong . . . She will meet force with force and cannot be frightened into submission . . . (If the atom bomb is used against her) it will be followed by borrowed atom bombs delivered from Chinese planes by Chinese crews." "Borrowed atom bombs" is rather good.

But they lisp like pacifists when it comes to furthering Soviet policy. They rebuke the World Council of Churches for endorsing the "U.S.-led" policy in Korea. And they quote Niemoeller: ". . . the congregation of Christ betrays its Lord if it depends on political or military action . . . Nowhere is it written that the Church cannot live in a Communist society . . . A United Germany, even under Communist rule, is better than a divided Germany, with its western half erected into a separate state by Rome and Washington."

Our good Christian friends may feel that they are safe in supping Stalin's potage with red, or agrarian, Chinese chopsticks. They will wish before they are through that they had used a very long-handled spoon. For I have never imagined of them that they could go through to the end with the Communists; and I have never imagined anything else of the Communists except that they were using the Endicotts for what they are worth, to confuse the kind of people who will listen to the Endicotts of the Western world.

There are no Endicotts permitted in the Soviet world, as James and Mary will find out, for recommending Anna Louise Strong to their readers. Don't they know that she is now on the Kremlin's *index?* Such a sin will be remembered longer than all their services.—*W.W.*

NOT SO STRONG

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

way in which the Russian soldier knows how to rough it, to go without rations for days on end in his own country, and to live on the country when abroad. This is very true; but it has its other side. Certainly the administrative "tail" of the Soviet Army formations is a great deal smaller than is usual in Western armies. For officers and men below the rank of major no records are kept, which does away with a great deal of paper work at one stroke. When a Russian soldier goes away to war, he simply goes, and that is the end of him as far as his family is concerned—unless, once every year or two he manages to get a letter through—until he turns up on leave or until a comrade turns up to say he is missing or dead.

Communications Weak

But the Soviet Army, for all its magnificent achievements in the way of tanks and guns, lacks other things besides field-kitchens. It lacks, notably, communications. It has not begun to catch up on the development of short-wave wireless communications in the field; and this lack conditions its whole approach to war. It is a lack not confined to the infantry. Tank formations and gunners are short of wireless, too, which means that they are at a distinct disadvantage in highly-mobile fighting, cannot rapidly adopt old plans to changing situations, and tend to fall back on the old cavalry system of follow-the-leader.

This problem of communications is proving a tough nut to crack for the Soviet High Command. It is not merely a question of providing suitable equipment. It is the old story again of trying to push a nation which only thirty years ago was four-fifths peasant into the modern age.

No note on the Soviet Army is complete without referring to morale. When it comes to a reasonable defence, this is high. But when it comes to an offensive, or to a forlorn defence, it is not so high. Every army,

—Sweigert in San Francisco Chronicle

A MORE *dangerous bomb, once we turn to political warfare on Soviets.*

every division, every battalion, has its own staff of political commissars for keeping up morale. Behind every unit there lurks a branch of the security police, known as Smersh—"Death to Traitors "—to control and smell out sedition and defeatism.

During the last war, when the Russians crumpled up in front of Rostov, the number of self-inflicted wounds was so fantastic that from then on officers from Smersh were attached to every field dressing station to examine, with the doctors, the wounds of the men as they were brought in.

Again, in every division there are punitive battalions, separate units for officers and other ranks. The stories told about Russian infantry being driven across minefields to clear the way for the armor referred to these battalions.

If I have said enough to suggest that the Soviet Army is not quite the mighty phalanx of unified power that it appears to be from the outside, I have said enough. It is a very powerful force indeed, and we, in Europe, as well as in America, will need all our might and resolution to match it. But this is not a hopeless task, provided we set about it the right way, as the Kremlin knows very well.—*OFNS*

U.S. AFFAIRS

NARROWING DOWN

Real Argument Between Taft and Truman Coming Down to Presidential Powers

NOW that the shock and confusion created by the sharp turn of events in Korea are passing, the Great Debate over U.S. foreign policy is steadily narrowing down. From newspaper and man-in-the-street reaction, reported from all sections of the country, the Hoover thesis of abandonment of Europe and the building of a "Gibraltar" in the Western Hemisphere protected by vast air and sea power is supported by only a small minority of the people.

Senator Taft, who was loosely linked with Hoover after his big foreign policy speech in Congress, appeared to have come a long way round to the Administration policy by the time he addressed the National Press Club in Washington. His disagreement was mainly on the execution of the policy and on the President's right to send troops abroad without the consent of Congress.

In criticizing the execution of U.S. foreign policy Taft undoubtedly has very wide public support. Indeed, so palpably has the Administration's Far Eastern policy—if it can even be dignified by the name of "policy"—failed to promote the security of the United States that under a parliamentary regime of the British or Canadian types the Government would have been forced out of office. New men and new policies would have come in.

Unnatural Situation

Under the American Constitution the present Administration can not be forced out of office until the end of 1952. The present great strain in Washington and throughout the nation is produced by the unnatural situation in which the men who must now admit that their previous policies in Asia have ended in disaster call upon the nation to "unite" behind them in confidence that their new policies in the Far East and their present policies in Europe are better conceived and will be more ably carried out.

That is a lot to ask and it will not easily be given. Yet Senator Taft, who voted against the North Atlantic Treaty, recognizes that the United States is committed by it. He does not follow Hoover in repudiation of it. But he is deeply concerned lest American support for the other Atlantic powers be given in a way which will provoke the Soviets to launch a war in Europe.

Basically Taft doesn't believe in the use of large American ground forces overseas and puts his faith in a great American air and sea power. But he admits that in certain circumstances U.S. troops might be needed in Europe, in North Africa, at Suez or Singapore. Where he stands firm is on the right of Congress to make the decision to dispatch these forces overseas.

This is a very old argument, and one which, technically, Taft cannot hope to win. Presidents of the United States have, on 104 occasions, dispatched troops overseas without the specific approval of Congress. Robert Taft's father, when president, wrote a memorandum defending the presidential power in this regard.

There is, however, considerable sentiment growing up in Washington for consultation of the president with Congress on the "peacetime" sending of American troops to Europe—as he has promised—to strengthen the Atlantic Pact front there. Even if Mr. Truman's *right* to do this can be constitutionally confirmed, it is argued that the maximum effect can only be obtained if the world is shown that Congress backs the president, and the United States is not sharply divided on the step.

It is considered unfortunate by some observers that Mr. Truman came out at his press conference recently with the statement that he would *not* formally consult Congress on sending additional troops to Europe, and that if Congress passed a resolution opposing this he would go to the people as he did in the 1948 election campaign. He softened this somewhat by adding that he would consult with Congress through the Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees; but it was his defy that made the headlines.

This looks like another case of inept policy. For Mr. Truman would take very little risk in asking Congressional approval (even while reserving his own constitutional right to go ahead on his own). If General Eisenhower does not recommend the sending of further divisions, Mr. Truman is unlikely to send them. If Eisenhower reports in favor of sending troops, his recommendation would almost certainly secure the support of Congress.—*W.W.*

—International

HIS REPORT *may end the debate: Gen. Eisenhower, conferring with Acheson.*

U.K. & COMMONWEALTH

NO EARLY ELECTION

London.

ONLY a little while ago people were talking of the probability of a spring General Election—even a winter one. Some time towards the end of February, for instance. Now the likelihood seems to be that the Government will go on until next autumn, precariously but persistently, rather like those elderly invalids who are expected to die almost any moment, but don't.

The fact is that nobody really wants an election just now. Certainly not the Government, with cold weather and a fuel shortage to harass them. Besides, an early Easter leaves very little time for the immense and complicated business of the Budget, if a new House is to tackle it. This would mean a dissolution of Parliament at the end of the present month, and that is much too soon to suit any of the Party strategists.

There is of course always the possibility of some major issue suddenly arising, on which the Government might be defeated. But there seems little prospect of any such crisis in the near future. The Conservatives show no sign of wishing to force the pace at present, and the tiny Liberal Party is hopelessly divided.

Suggestions are sometimes made for a Coalition Government, but nothing less than a national emergency would bring that about. Neither Socialists nor Conservatives are willing—Socialists because of the dreadful shock to the faithful, and Conservatives because they would go into it as a minority element. A National Party, yes, with Mr. Churchill at the head of it, but not a Coalition with Mr. Attlee and his stalwarts still in control. Besides, the Conservatives confidently expect to win the next election, anyway. — *P.O'D.*

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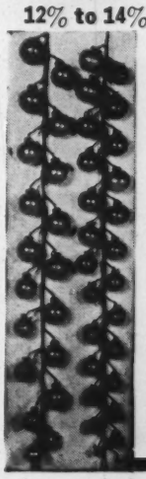

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PEOPLE

FEET ON THE LADDER

■ Toronto dancer **Donald Gillies** has been accepted by Ninette de Valois as a member of the Second Company of the Sadler's Wells Ballet. This company takes ballet to the English provinces. It will also come to Canada in place of the senior group early next fall. Gillies danced with the Volkoff Canadian Ballet but went to England in 1949. He has appeared as soloist in several top London shows.

■ Leading parts in two stage successes and two films have kept Sault Ste. Marie singer **Bill O'Connor** busy in England since 1946. He's also had his own BBC show and appeared on TV a number of times. He arrived back in Canada recently to visit home and to look over possibilities. He'd prefer to work in Canada, he says.

■ **Prof. F. H. Soward,** head of the University of BC's International Studies, has returned from a 7-month world tour. "It's almost embarrassing to encounter the high regard with which Canadians now are held throughout the world, especially in Commonwealth countries," he says. "Canadians who haven't travelled abroad don't realize how lucky they are living here. Most countries look upon us as having most of the advantages which the Americans have, but they believe we are a steadier people."

■ One-time trumpeter of "The Happy Gang" orchestra, former Torontonian **Robert Farnon** now has a foothold in British films. He was chosen to orchestrate Ivor Novello's music for the huge orchestra used in the recently released film, "The Dancing Years."

FROM THE SHOULDER

■ **Conn Smythe,** President of the Toronto Maple Leafs, flew from Florida to New York last week to see for himself what was wrong with the team. After watching them lose 2-1 to New York Rangers, he let his opinion be known. They were headed "straight down the sewer" unless they started paying attention to their coach, **Joe Primeau.** "I can understand why the Leafs were tied by the Hawks," he said. "I can see why the defence backed in. Our forwards have forgotten all about positional hockey. If they just keep on going the way they're going now, they won't beat a club in the National League."

■ In Toronto, Ontario county court judges took to the purple at the opening of the 1951 sessions. They were the first county court judges in Canada to change KC gowns for a simpler version of the robes worn by their English counterparts. "There are so many KC's now, we felt we should have something to distinguish us," said **Judge Thomas H. Barton.** According to **Judge Ian MacDonell,** "It remains to be seen if the other provinces will change." **Judge Robert Forsyth** said the new gowns were "most necessary . . . you must have a distinguishing mark or you are just one of the gang." The new gowns have a violet facing and collar. A violet-colored "gun" case is also worn hanging from the left shoulder down to the right side.

■ Only four of the remaining six members of the Flat Iron Gang of Moncton, NB, were able to attend the

—Turofsky

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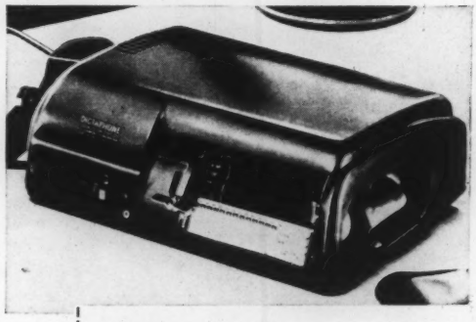

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annual meeting recently. **R. P. Dickson, J. S. Henderson, Irving Malcolm** and **J. H. McAfee** kept up the tradition of the organization which dates back to the turn of the century. Membership was limited to 18. The name was taken from the strip of land in the city's north-eastern section so called because of its shape. **B. A. Taylor,** a former Mayor of Moncton now in New York, and **Dr. H. S. Thompson,** of Toronto, were unable to attend but sent messages.

■ "Heave ho," said the **Hon. Hugues Lapointe,** Minister of Veterans' Affairs, as he put his shoulder to a stalled car hub deep in soft drifted snow. He was in Regina on a tour of DVA offices and hospitals when his car got stuck in what should have been a short-cut downtown after visiting the DVA veterans' home in the west part of the city. "I've been stuck in the battlefields of Europe, but this is my first experience in Saskatchewan."

—Capital Press
HUGUES LAPOINTE

LETTERS

Tax-Free Overtime?

WHEN we consider the dire threat to both our liberty and national progress, it would seem nothing short of criminal negligence to continue complacently at this time on an eight-hour day, or forty-hours a week, basis. Our fathers worked ten to fourteen hours a day, and if ever such an urge were again upon us it must be right now.

Why should labor object to such an effort to carry us through this emergency? The obvious answer is lack of incentive. Today, the more a man works, the more income taxes he has to pay on an accelerating scale. So why not make the incentive real by granting exemption from taxation on all wages gained by overtime work? The time and a half system of extortion, however, should undergo a major operation.

Montreal, Que. R. O. SWEEZEY

How to Say It?

IN THE Women's Section "manners quiz" of SN recently, you state ways of addressing envelopes to girls and boys of various ages. Will you tell me on what authority you base your conclusions?

Perth, Ont. BESSIE S. FARMER

■ *The authority was "Forms of Address" by Howard Measures, Chief of Protocol in Canada's Department of External Affairs.*

Agricultural Expert

I ENJOYED reading Michael Barkway's article, "A Sharp Look at the Bureaucrats." I think most civil servants would agree that it is a very fair summary (SN, Jan. 2).

Somewhere along the line Mr. Barkway was given incorrect information which led him to state that there is no Assistant Deputy Minister in the Department of Agriculture. This post has been in existence for many years and during the past quarter-century has been held by technical agriculturists trained in the Province of Quebec. In addition to certain regular administrative duties, the Assistant Deputy acts as a liaison officer with that province.

Dr. A. T. Charron, who was trained in chemistry, held the post from 1925 to 1940. Since that date Dr. Georges Bouchard, CBE, has been the incumbent. Dr. Bouchard was formerly Professor of Science at l'Ecole Superieure d'Agriculture (Université Laval), St. Anne de la Pocatière, and is widely known for his books on agriculture and rural life in the Province of Quebec.

Ottawa, Ont. H. L. TRUEMAN

Nitwitted?

RE SN'S COVER for Jan. 2, the hat is chic, the gloves are good, but surely, surely you might have found a less bovine, nitwitted - looking female to wear them.

W. P. BEAVAN
Colquitz, BC.

DARK CLOUDS?

A HAPPY choice was the cover subject (Jan. 2). With the dark clouds of 1951 gathering even more fiercely than they did in gloomy 1950, the young lady was a bright relief.

Montreal, Que. J. J. RYAN

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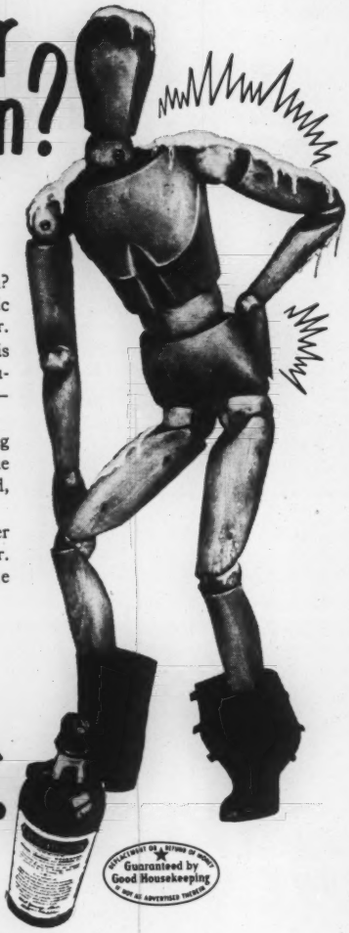
Cold weather RHEUMATIC pain?



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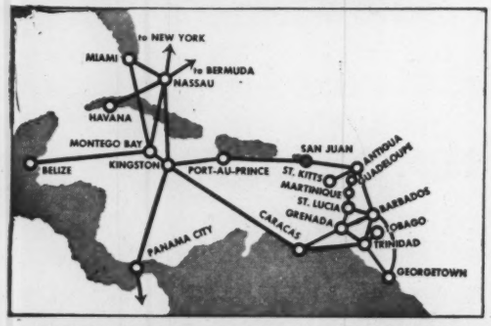

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INTERMISSION

Home Is Where the Heart Is

by Gilean Douglas

NOW THAT our world is spinning close to chaos and life vibrates with hate and fear, I look back on the years I have spent in my valley in the Cascades with thankfulness that I have been given even this short time of beauty and of peace. Whatever comes I shall have had this. I shall have made a home from a little, weather-beaten cabin and helped a wilderness to bloom. Something of my heart and mind and strength is in this ground and in my rivers' flowing. My love is here and my delight.

Who can describe the beauty of my valley? I can only say: It lies in peace between two rivers with the great mountains standing guard around it. There is a forest of tall evergreens, lighted in spring by blossoms and in fall by the gold and crimson flames of maples and willows. From March until November my little house is latticed with flowers and roofed with bird song. Then when the snow falls my valley is so starkly, purely beautiful that every morning my breath catches with wonder and every night my eyes lift with joy to the sparkling stars of mountain top and sky. Each year seems lovelier than the one before and each day I want to tuck some of that loveliness away inside me before it goes so quickly and so far.

NOT ONLY is it gone so swiftly, but when I try to put it on paper it goes farther still. It is so difficult to describe the happiness of simplicity, the joy of little things. Perhaps I sound sentimental and unreal when I write of what the trees, the mountains, the rivers and my little cabin mean to me. I knew when I began that it would be impossible to tell it all or even, perhaps, to put it so that you who read it would feel it running through your blood as I do through mine. If you have felt instead that I was laying wares out for your approval and being emotional about each one as I showed it to you, then my writing has failed indeed.

For there is nothing unreal or sentimental in my heart about these things. They are as simple and natural to me as the bread I eat or the wood I bring in to flame. They are in me and I am in them and that is the way it will be always. Even when I was lost in the mountains I was still among friends. I thought that those times might be times of testing or perhaps it was intended I should die then—and where better could I die than surrounded by those I love?

COMING back to this place is like entering a room where friends beyond the best of friends are waiting. Everything is easy and right from the first moment and, no matter how fretted and jarred I may be while away, once I am home the strain slips off as a physical weariness disappears in a relaxing bath. Understanding and dependability I have found to be very rare "outside", but here, after that first period of adjustment, I have found nothing else. I feel such kinship with everything I touch and see. It is just here; around me all the time like a comforting garment. When the dark moods come I go into the forest or up on the mountains and then it is almost as if I were drinking courage from some great spring of the subconscious. As though some wise friend, giving me no pity, said: "All this is nothing! The important thing is that there is work for you to do. Why are you wasting time?" Before I know it the happiness, which never really stopped bubbling even at lowest ebb, is springing up again like a fountain with birds singing around it.

Here I have been taught wisdom, I have been made humble. I have known what it is to give myself utterly, in joy and surety, and to receive so unstintingly, so graciously that every moment is thanksgiving — and that is not enough. I could never lie down upon the earth and not feel comfort; I could never lean against a tree and not be strengthened; I could never go up in the mountains and not find courage and wisdom. I have gone to people for comfort and received impatience or stupid words; I have leaned and found nothing there; I have searched for wisdom and courage only to find weakness and incomprehension. But not here—never here! I was diseased and lame and blind, but this has made me whole.

SATURDAY NIGHT

world of women

WILL MARRIED WOMEN GO TO WAR AGAIN?

by Margaret Ecker Francis

"CANADA *needs you.*"

Almost any time now (and the way the international situation looks it may be before this is published) there could quite possibly be posters plastered from St. John's to Victoria bearing that message.

There will be fetching sketches of Miss and Mrs. Canada, curvaceous in overalls, monkey wrench in hand, rapt dedication on her face. The little woman is doing her bit, putting her shoulder to the wheel, keeping her chin up in Canada's time of national emergency.

A department would be set up in Ottawa to recruit women . . . particularly married women . . . for essential jobs, both voluntary and paid. Hucksters would be hired to tug at feminine heart-strings so they will forsake hearth and hobbies for the assembly . . . or whatever other line needs them.

CANADIAN women being what they are, their response will be terrific, which is the way we like to see it. But some of us will suddenly develop one-sided mumps. That's our tongues in cheek.

Now, we wouldn't want to sabotage the national effort in time of crisis, but before we enlist, some of us would like to talk back first:

"Okay, we'll do our bit, just like we did last time. But let's keep the boys waiting a little while, especially we who are married.

"Tell you why. Remember last time? We belted ourselves into uniforms that gave us the rear views of Grecian urns. We made munitions, served overseas or at home, wherever we were needed. And loved doing it.

"But what happened when the crisis was over? We were patted on the head and told, 'Good show, girls, but now back to kinder, küche and kirche. Forget you have a brain and capable hands. Leave the big time to your lords and masters.'"

Now, I'm not trying to instigate a national sitdown strike for women if Canada should need us. But let's be fair about this. If married women are people in emergencies, why can't they be people when there isn't an emergency?

Conceded, thousands of women were glad after wartime service to get back to domesticity. But thousands weren't. They'd enjoyed the challenge of doing a job, the independence of having their own money.

NAUGHTY, naughty, said Mr. Man. Unmarried women, perhaps—if they have to work, and if they are satisfied with inferior pay for equal work; if they are resigned to become executives, heads of departments, principals of schools, regardless of ability. But married women . . . never.

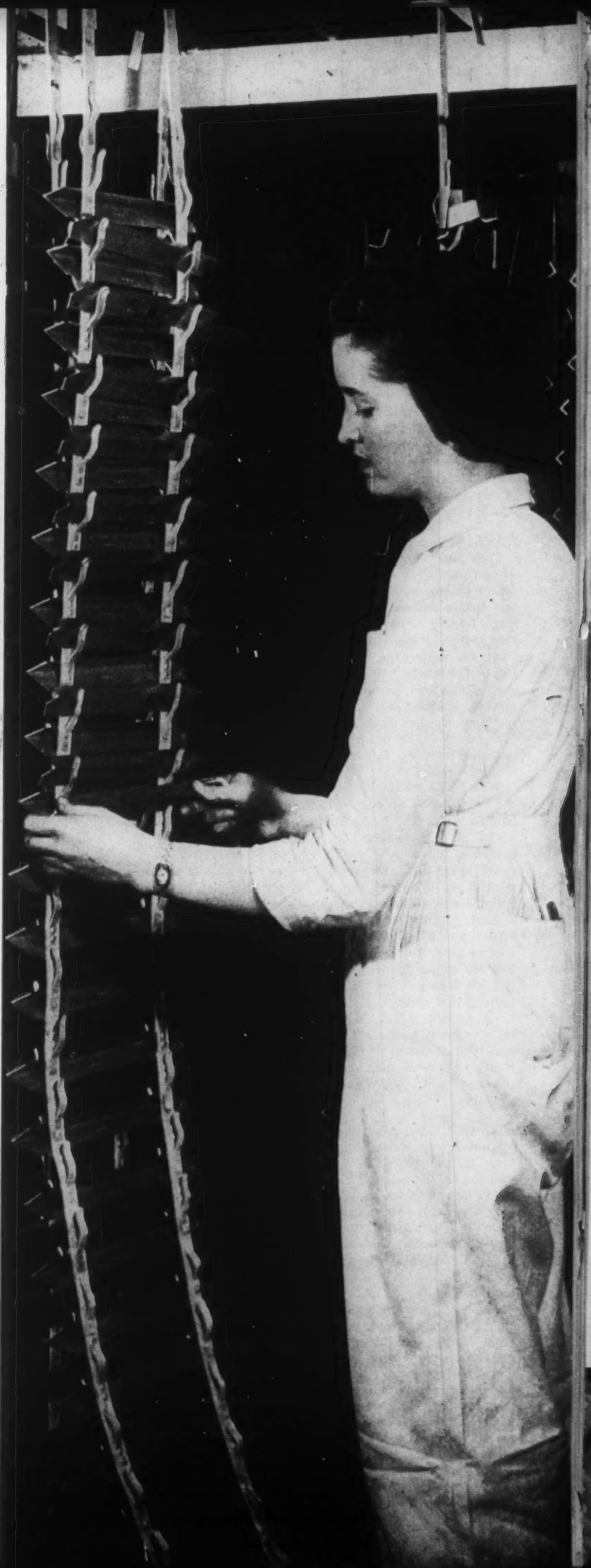
No, that's not entirely accurate. From time to time appeals do appear in newspapers for married women . . . to work as domestics, in factories, at unskilled jobs. In other words, a woman executive, professional woman, or one highly trained in some type of work, is the one who is sent Cinderella-like back to her kitchen. Is it because of a masculine fear of competition, fear the myth of male supremacy might be shattered?

Admit that, never. Instead he expounds, righteously, that a married woman who works may be taking the pablum from the mouths of a workingman's babes. Well, a woman wouldn't get the job if she wasn't more competent, would she? And isn't it in the best interests of our business, economical and national life that a job be done as efficiently as possible these days?

A Vancouver editorial writer recently carried the banner for the rights of married women to work, and in the process debunked some of the "anti" arguments:

"A married woman is an individual as much as anyone else. She should be allowed to use her talents in the business or professional world as she sees fit, providing her family isn't hurt.

"If we say a married woman shouldn't work, shouldn't we also say that a man with a private income shouldn't work? Or shouldn't we go even further, to be consistent, and say a man with five children should



automatically get more money than a man with two children?

"If the only way we can insure jobs for men and single women is to fire married women, then our economy isn't very sound and should be fixed before it's too late."

That's the minority opinion. What is the situation?

To begin, why do married women work?

(1) Because of economic necessity. When before have more women found it necessary to supplement the family income if the standard of living is going to be maintained?

(2) Because, pre-marriage, they spent years of study at schools and universities, years of training in their chosen jobs. Canada boasts she has combed the concentration camps of Europe for persons who can contribute their skills to this country. Fine, fine, but why deny the rights of Canadian citizens to make that contribution?

HAVE they been denied, you ask?

Let's look at the situation: Today when rising living costs make it needful for many women to supplement the family income there are more than 55,000 women unemployed, many of these married.

At the same time, typical of the logic of a man's world, there is an acute shortage of women to fill vacancies in teaching staffs, offices and factories. As one head of an eastern firm put it: "The situation is so serious we may be forced to employ married women."

Well . . . hope the married women he condescends to employ tell him to drop dead. That's the sentiment a friend of mine would like to have expressed the other day.

She heard that a woman was needed for an executive position in a national organization. She knew she had the qualifications, but her application wasn't accepted. Because she was married. The employer admitted that the unmarried girl who did get the job was inferior in experience, training and ability.

"As a rule we don't hire women for executive positions," he pointed out. "But of course, if there is a war, we'll certainly be glad to know that someone with your experience is available."

NOT ONLY can man be accused of inhumanity to woman. Spinsters in their middle years are particularly vitriolic against married career women. (Frustrated, dearie?) Not so very long ago a prominent career-spinster created a nationwide stir when she orated, "Women who are married should stay in their homes. They can't do justice to both their careers and their families."

Personally I've known career women who were married, with families, from Halifax to Prince Rupert. In most cases they were as good . . . and often better . . . wives, mothers and housekeepers than women who do not work, but who spend their leisure time at teas, matinees, clubs or shopping expeditions. A career woman is no less devoted to her husband, children and home than a little homebody. If she is willing to sacrifice leisure and social life to live a double feature, that should be her own business.

Prospective employers don't agree. When a married woman applied recently for a creative job for which her experience qualified her, she was told by the unmarried woman behind the desk: "I don't deny you are qualified for the job, but I feel it is my duty not to employ you. If you did the job properly, I feel you would have to neglect your child and husband. I don't want that to happen."

SOME employers, such as the executive of a telephone company, are worried about what people think.

"We don't have women on our permanent staff," he said, "because we are criticized if we do." Because however they have found that married women are often more dependable than single girls, they are hired on a temporary day-to-day basis which, as he put it, "becomes almost permanent."

School boards across Canada feel somewhat the same.

A provincial secretary of a teachers' federation said, "A teacher who has been accepted as permanent cannot be fired without 'cause.' Marriage is not considered 'cause' for dismissal." But in metropolitan centres, where the supply of teachers is usually adequate, a married woman hasn't much chance as preference is given to single women.

However, in rural areas across the country where teachers are scarce, married women are welcome. Exceptions are some communities where school boards refuse to hire married women even if no one else is available.

MARRIED women stay away from our door—that's the tune of Canada's civil service. It was fine during the war, when service wives without children were urged to move to Ottawa, live in dreary back rooms and suffocate in the overcrowded, wartime capital in order to do their bit for the war effort. But down went the thumbs when peace came. Gradually they have been let out of government departments until none remain, except, as one federal personnel manager put it, "When we can't get a single woman to fill the job."

Do married women lose their efficiency and ability on marriage?

The owner of an exclusive dress shop in Toronto said, "I prefer married women. If they work it usually is because they enjoy it and that shows in their attitude towards customers. They register genuine interest in the people they are waiting on. Single girls too often regard a job as a means of meeting an eligible male so they fawn all over a male customer and brush off women customers."

The personnel manager of one department store of a national chain said: "We hire our staff on ability. If a married woman measures up to our standards she has as much chance as a single one. In most cases we find married workers have a greater sense of responsibility, are less prone to emotional upsets."

MANAGER of a rival chain agreed. "Married women without children," he said, "are our most reliable employees. When a woman has a child you do get absenteeism when the child is ill."

The managing editor of one of Canada's leading newspapers also believes married women are people. "I don't hesitate to hire women writers or secretaries who are married," he said emphatically. "Marriage doesn't rob a woman of her intelligence. If she wants to work, why should her years of training and experience be wasted? This applies to any profession."

He had a twinkle in his eye when he went on: "I think employers of all types will agree with me (they do, too) that a girl who is married is more stable. She has a husband and she's not trying to catch one on her employer's time. She appreciates her home, because she's not there all day, so she likes to spend her evenings with her family. A single girl spends more evenings partying, and you know what affect that has on the next day's work."

The personnel manager of a metropolitan bank reiterated that his organization had found married workers steadier, with a better sense of responsibility, although all things being equal a single girl was given preference over a married one. However if the married woman was superior in training and ability, she would get the job.

Manager of another national bank agreed and added, "It's not fair to say there is more absenteeism amongst married women, because there isn't. It's a common fault of all women workers."

SO—there is a pro and con to "should married women work?" Why then discrimination?

Too much competition for single girls who have to support themselves, say some. Couldn't this be good? Employers complain that with a scarcity of help in many fields, employees—male and female—feel they are doing the boss a favor by working at all and therefore have no obligations for competence. Then wouldn't more competition inspire the girls to give a little better value for their pay cheque?

Have perhaps married women brought discrimination down on their own heads?

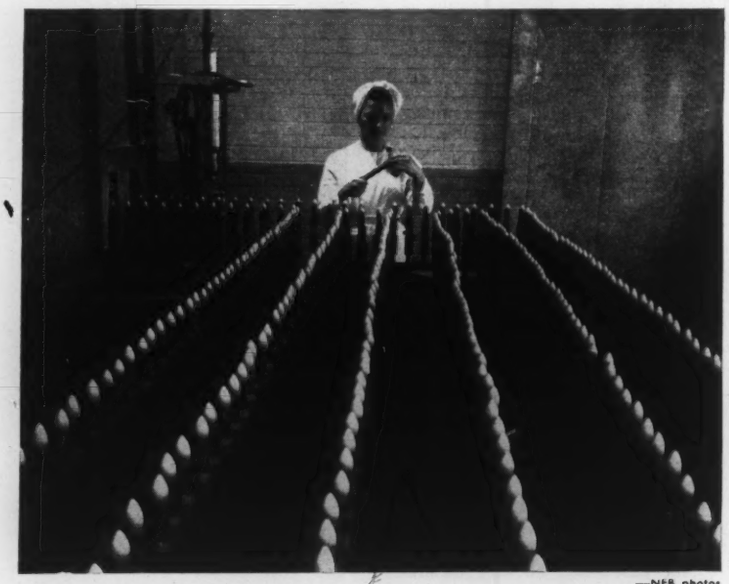
Yes, said one head of a national organization. "They hold their husbands like an axe over our heads. They make it clear that since it isn't necessary for them to work, they will do so only on their own terms."

Another said, "For too many women her job runs a bad second to her home. She brings her home problems to work with her, spends the morning phoning for groceries or checking with the housekeeper to see if everything is all right. If her child is ill, or her husband has a day off, she feels she is under no obligation to come to work herself."

FAIR enough accusations, but could I refute them? Granted the housewife-career woman is a headache as she orders the family groceries on a busy phone. But what about the single girl and her boy friends? The girl who sees no reason why she can't have hours off to have her hair done for a special date, or a day off if her favorite swain is in town? The girl who always seems to be worrying about landlord troubles and picking up her laundry before the office closes?

Perhaps the sum total of this would almost seem to be a case against any woman working, so may I digress to say that men I have worked with have offered as many reasons for gold bricking . . . the frequent hangover, if they're gay young dogs; the inevitable house-hunting if they're married; the slipping away early because they've been asked to pick up the groceries before the store closes; the days of hysteria before and after they've become fathers.

A convincing thesis could be prepared: Should Married Men Work? Are Married Men People? If they are, so are married women and why can't they be treated as such?



—NFB photos

WOMAN POWER *made possible vast quantities of munitions in World War II.*

Distaff:

SHAW WOULD APPROVE

TAKING A BOW for her TV performances in New York is **Judith Evelyn.** She got rave notices for her Lady Macbeth. She's in Toronto right now, to play the title role in CBC's radio production of G. B. Shaw's "Candida" on Jan. 31. Montreal, Vancouver and Victoria saw her on the stage last year when she played in "A Streetcar Named Desire." Judith studied at University of Manitoba; played in Toronto's Hart House; starred for two and a half years in "Angel Street" on Broadway.

—Blechman

JUDITH EVELYN

■ Another "first" for women crops up. Latest is a first woman to hold the position of Atlantic Region Legal Officer of the Unemployment Insurance Commission. She's **Mary Marjorie Dunsworth** of Moncton, NB. Legal Officer Dunsworth is a graduate of Dalhousie University; was admitted to the NS bar in 1935; practised law in Halifax for a few years.

■ New President of the Women's Auxiliary of United College, Winnipeg, is **Mrs. Andrew Moore.**

■ In Regina the Local Council of Women and the League of Women Voters have been agitating for women representation on Hospital and Library Boards. Now they've got their wish. On the Hospital Board will be **Mrs. Allan W. Blair,** a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan, who accompanied her husband, the late Dr. Allan Blair, on a Dominion survey research and clinical cancer work. On the Library Board will be **Mrs. E. N. Davis,** a graduate of the University of Alberta and a former librarian.

■ **Mrs. Jessie Hollis** started her third term on Vancouver School Board by becoming the Chairman. She takes the reins over from **Mrs. Pearl Steen.** So there's still a "Madam-Chairman."

■ Birdie champion (feminine species) is **Lois Reid** of Vancouver. So says the Canadian Badminton Association. Second ranking is **Marge Mapp** of Toronto and third is **Kae Otton** of Winnipeg.

■ Just recently **Jean Stoneham** of the Ottawa Ballet Company flew to New York to dance in a ballet which had been written for her. It was called *Plaisirs d'Amour* (now titled Billitis) when Jean danced it in the Ballet Festival in Montreal last November. Jean was a SN Cover Girl back last March.

■ A retired CWAC Lieutenant-Colonel has been appointed Ontario Superintendent of the Nursing Division of the St. John Ambulance Corps. She's **Mrs. J. R. Cronyn,** OBE, of Toronto.

■ Ready to practise are two women chiropractors. They were in the graduating class of 37 from Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College, Toronto. And **Isabel Morrison** of Oshawa, Ont., topped the list to win two awards. The other lady-grad, **Mrs. Alice Curry** of Mayo, Yukon, is sort of double chiropractic. Her husband's one, too.

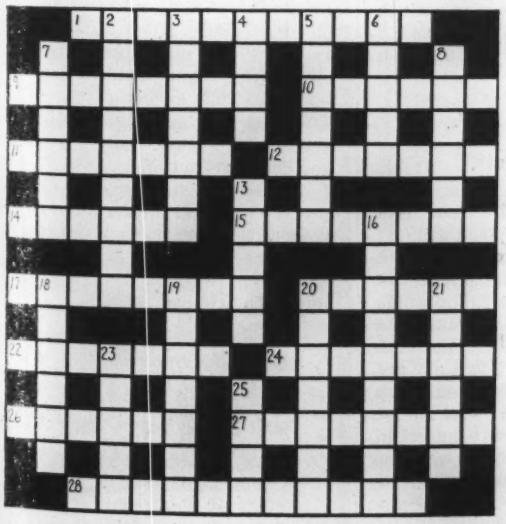
Brain-Teaser:

Knuckle Down To This!

by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Savings going lower and lower? (7, 4)
9. Gap from a pure tear. (8)
10. Play-rooms, to take the load off your seat. (6)
11. Share to take at par? (7)
12. Ed's busy writing heavenly music yet, we hope. (7)
14. A fat one suggests lean results. (6)
15. There's work on hand for one who will. (3)
17. Initially, Pat takes up where he left off. (8)
20. A mite to bite at lunch? (6)
22. It'll be back about bedtime without me. (3-4)
24. Junior desserts, perhaps, to addmire. (3, 4)
26. Choose Nicholas for lunch! (6)
27. Struck on the stage? (8)
28. Returned war stuff? (3, 8)



DOWN

2. See 20 down
3. The joint for a bender? (7)
4. There's poverty back in Aberdeen. (4)
5 and ten. (7)
6. It may annoy a university dean to bring out the brandy (5)
7. Result of a wet fall. (6)
8. Mark went because of this, perhaps. (6)
13. Quiet! Mother's inside! (5)
16. Shaw and Shakespeare played her up, as it were. (9)
18. Drinking place built up on very little. (6)
19. Small quantity I get C. O. D., but keep quiet about! (7)
20 and 2. Annoying customers, from the sales-girl's point of view? (7,9)
21 "And Phoebus 'gins arise, His . . . . . to water at those springs". (6)
23. It may carry Nehru, but not back to Georgia. (5)
25. A bit catching? (4)

(142)

Solution to last week's Contest Puzzle, together with prize-winners' names, will appear in an early issue.

Now...
use it
as an all-over lotion!

Luxury Hand Lotion

Use it freely, from head to toe. Makes your hands, your arms, your elbows, your whole body as soft as velvet. It leaves a subtle scent . . . yet leaves no trace of stickiness. Blue Grass or June Geranium Hand Lotion in new spill-proof, non-breakable plastic bottles . . . a slight squeeze releases one precious drop at a time.

4 oz. bottle 1.50 . . . 8 oz. bottle 2.50

Elizabeth Arden

SIMPSON'S, TORONTO

And at Smartest Shops in Every Town

Concerning Food:

Pancakes with Flair

by Marjorie Thompson Flint

SHROVE Tuesday (February 6) and pancakes are inseparable, a custom which stems from the early Christian era rather than a 20th century "eat more" campaign. Observance of Lent in early days forebade use of eggs, butter, lard and milk, and housewives used up existing supplies by making pancakes.

These were made according to a rigid formula prescribed by the Church. The symbolic ingredients were flour for the staff of life, milk for innocence, salt for wholesomeness and eggs for vitality. Religious significance of Shrove Tuesday has somewhat dimmed through the ages but the pancake has maintained its traditional position on the menu the day before Lent.

There are pancakes for all occasions . . . breakfast, luncheon and desert . . . and good eating they are. Our only complaint is that the pancake-baker is always working away with the griddle while everyone else is enjoying the fruits of his or her efforts. But pancakes are best hot so there's no adequate solution to this problem.

For simplicity use a packaged pancake mix and follow directions on the package implicitly. For best baking results grease griddle with *unsalted* shortening. Test for correct temperature of griddle by sprinkling with a few drops of cold water. If they dance on the surface before evaporating then go ahead.

Pour batter from a pitcher or ¼ cup measure . . . if you spoon it on some batter gets baked before the rest is added. Turn when edges look cooked and tiny bubbles cover the surface. Turn only once.

To serve with a savory pot roast or hot applesauce—

German Potato Pancakes

This amount makes 14-16 medium pancakes.

1 cup packaged pancake mix
1 tsp. salt
1 cup milk
2 eggs, beaten
2 cups finely grated raw potatoes (peeled)
1 tsp. grated onion

Combine pancake mix and salt. Add milk and eggs, stirring lightly. Fold in potato, onion and fat. Pour *¼ cup* (no more) of batter on lightly greased griddle. Bake to a golden brown on each side.

Luncheon Pancakes

This is a Lenten pancake dish but the filling could be anything else you dream up . . . creamed chipped beef, hashed chicken, and such.

Combine 1 cup condensed cream of celery soup with 1 cup finely flaked cooked fish (salmon, haddock, sole, cod) over low heat. Make pancake batter using 2 cups pancake mix and the required amount of liquid. Pour ¼ cup of batter on lightly greased griddle. Bake on each side. Spread each pancake with creamed fish and roll up. Place on a greased bake sheet. Sprinkle with grated nippy cheese and bake in 350°F oven until the cheese bubbles and browns. Yield: 16 pancakes. Serve with a green salad and sliced tomatoes.

Note: 1 cup well seasoned cream sauce can be used in place of the cream of celery soup.

For dessert *crêpes* are the most famous members of the pancake family. Here's a simplified version accompanied by delicious Cherry Sauce.

French Pancakes

Make *Cherry Sauce* and keep warm to serve with the pancakes. Heat juice from 1 No. 2 tin black or bing cherries. Mix ½ cup sugar and 2 tbsp. cornstarch. Add gradually to cherry juice stirring constantly. Cook until thickened. Add cherries and 1 tbsp. lemon juice. For the batter—

3 eggs beaten
½ cup milk
½ cup pancake mix
½ tsp. grated lemon rind

Combine beaten eggs and milk. Add pancake mix and lemon rind stirring until smooth. Place about 1 tsp. butter in a small frying pan (6 inches). Pour in enough batter to just cover the bottom of the pan in a thin layer (about 1½ tbsp.). Bake until delicately brown on under side. Turn and bake on the other. Roll up and place in long glass baking dish. Keep in a warm oven 150°F until all are fried. Cover dish with a piece of aluminum foil if you have to keep them through dinner. When ready to serve pour over the warm cherry sauce and serve immediately. This makes enough for 6-8 servings.

Note: This is the place for a chafing dish if you have one.

■ For a change use prepared pancake mix instead of seasoned flour for coating fried fish or chicken. Dip in milk, then in dry pancake mix, being sure that the particles cling to the surface. Fry in a generous amount of hot shortening. A good crispy crust is the result.

■ Here are two quick recipes designed to appeal to the sweet tooth.

Butterscotch Oat Squares

1 cup brown sugar, firmly packed
1 tsp. baking powder
2 cups quick cooking oats
½ cup butter
½ tsp. vanilla

Combine sugar, baking powder and oats in mixing bowl. Melt butter and add to dry ingredients along with the vanilla. Blend thoroughly. Spread mixture *thinly* in ungreased square or oblong pan.

Fondant for Fruit

This isn't true fondant but it does very nicely for stuffing prunes, figs and dates and using sandwich fashion with whole nuts.

2½ cups icing sugar (unsifted)
½ cup sweetened condensed milk
1 tsp. vanilla flavoring

Sift sugar, add milk slowly blending well. Add vanilla and mix until smooth. Use for stuffing fruits. Color if desired with food coloring. Form into ½" balls and press a nut—whole almond or walnut on each side of the fondant.

Salute To Science

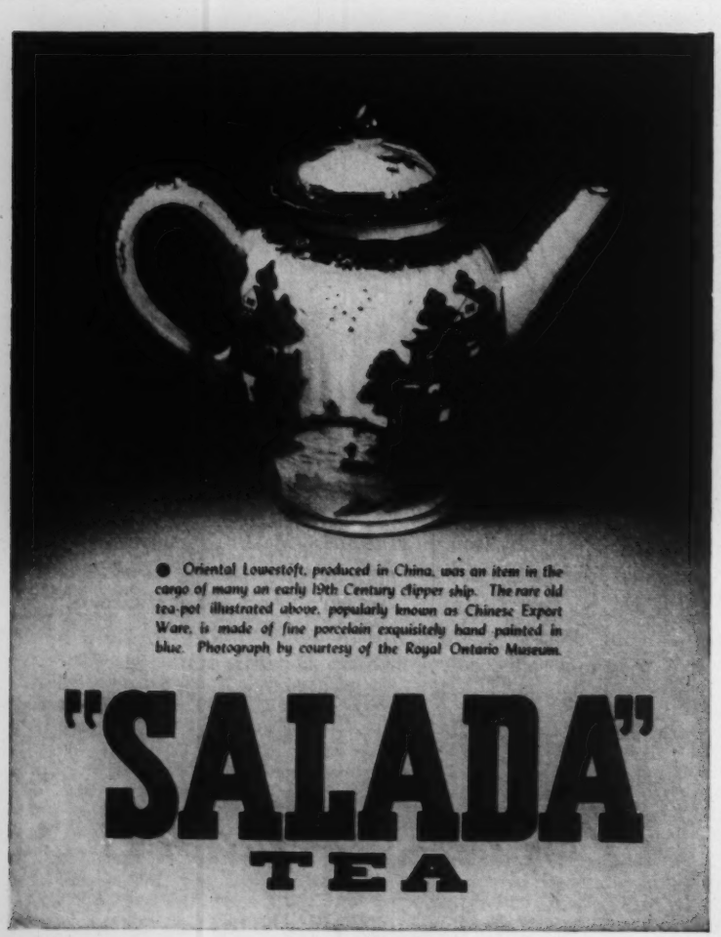
(with a suggestion for research)
PILLS *for Insomnia,*
Shots for a Cold,
Diet for Ulcers
And Glands for the old.

Meat for Anemia,
Coma for Labors,
Tents for Pneumonia . . .
But nothing for Neighbors.

J.E.P.

—Quaker

FRENCH PANCAKES *for Shrove Tuesday dessert, served with Cherry Sauce.*


● Oriental Lowestoft, produced in China, was an item in the cargo of many an early 19th Century clipper ship. The rare old tea-pot illustrated above, popularly known as Chinese Export Ware, is made of fine porcelain exquisitely hand painted in blue. Photograph by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.
"SALADA"
TEA

Homemaker:

Seeing is Believing

—Ballard and Jarrett

ON DISPLAY: *Margaret Munn admires J. R. Kennedy's perfume bottles.*

THERE MAY BE Something About a Sailor that attracts the girls. But there's something about a Homemakers' Show that attracts thousands of young and old—and males, too.

In fact, the males loomed large (numerically if not physically) as focal points for Simpson's Homemakers' Show for '51. Eight well-known Toronto husbands (including Maple Leaf defenceman Gus Mortson and drug store President John Rexall Kennedy) were represented by eight rooms that ideally provided the right background for their hobbies . . . cooking for husky Gus and perfume bottles for President Kennedy. And 72 leisure-time male painters had their canvases hung in Avon House Galleries.

The table settings even had the lure of the male in the décor. They were Wedding Anniversary tables. Ingenious centrepieces included a papier mâché rooster—copied from the dinner set design—for the First (paper) Year; a leather overnight case for the (leather) Third; a copper gong for the Seventh; and a sweep of lace fan with crimson roses for the (lace) Thirteenth.

Perhaps the greatest drawing card was the slipcover clinic. Twice a day women crowded in to watch the making of slipcovers snip by stitch. They crowded in to the cooking classes, too. And others were learning petit point work from Mrs. Babs Fuhrmann. You could learn knitting, hand weaving and rug hooking, from other demonstrators.

The public clustered around to see Nunzia D'Angelo Zavi at her pottery wheel; to watch Fred Powell's skilful fingers carving wood lampshades; to watch Ledia Henkel blowing glass novelties; to envy Roland Kirpitis his free-hand ease of cutting designs on glasses; to wish they could screen-print fabrics like Joanne Brook.

Other demonstrators were busy painting furniture, papering walls, laying linoleum, answering questions.

Overheard in one crowd around the lampshade making demonstration: "You two go on," said one lady to her friends, "she's just at the point I'm at in my own lampshade and I want to see what comes next."

EDUCATION

FEDERAL AID FOR SCHOOLS?

Is Federal Aid the Solution to the Inequality Of Opportunity in Our Educational Set-Up?

BOTH here and in the U.S. in recent years, among the most widely debated topics has been that of federal aid to education. The best discussion on the subject to reach this desk is from the pen of P. J. Kennedy of the Techincal High School, Ottawa, and published in *The Bulletin,* organ of the OSSTF (Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation). Below is a digest of his article.

PERCY J. KENNEDY

Perhaps the most outstanding characteristic of the schools of Canada is inequality of opportunity: seen in the qualifications and salaries of teachers, in expenditures per pupil, value of school property, availability of high schools and in the scope of the curricula offered in different parts of the country. The least satisfactory school organization is found, for the most part, in rural areas. At the present time there is no prospect that the rural schools—through their own resources—will be able to lessen this wide gap.

Taxation levied on property assessment only, for school purposes, is no longer adequate. Glaring inequalities in educational opportunity exist among the provinces and between different parts of the same province and municipality.

These inequalities result from differences in tax-paying ability, wealth, income, and the relative number of children to be educated.

Not only have the provinces very unequal abilities to support education, but also they have very unequal educational burdens. The poorer provinces have more children in proportion to the adult population. Consequently, the poorer provinces and communities make a proportionately much greater financial effort to pay for schools than the richer ones. In spite of this greater effort, the results are totally inadequate and are reflected in poorly-trained teachers, low salaries, barren curricula, and wretched school buildings. This situation is illustrated by some pertinent facts contained in a brief submitted to the Dominion Government by the Canadian Teachers' Federation in February, 1949.

(a) One out of every ten teachers in Canada holds only a permit or temporary certificate.

(b) The average salary of rural teachers throughout Canada is $1,207 per annum while urban teachers' salaries average $2,120. (These figures do not include Quebec or Newfoundland.)

(c) The median teachers' salaries for the year 1947 range from $816 in PEI to $2,042 in BC.

(d) At the end of 1947 there were 1,700 fewer teachers in Canada than there were in 1939.

(e) In April, 1948, approximately 22,000 pupils in two provinces were receiving their education through correspondence courses because of the lack of teachers.

One of the standard arguments against federal aid for education is "Where are we going to get the money?" Well, in these days of billions for armaments and widespread public spending for other purposes, it would be strange indeed if the Federal Government could not provide the relatively small amount needed.

Federal Control, too?

Another objection often raised is that if we have federal support, we must accept federal control. In the first place, we must expect that a certain amount of control is inevitable. Secondly, there is no reason why such control should extend to an unreasonable degree in this country, nor need it interfere in the slightest with provincial autonomy in education. In the third place, this federal control may be beneficial to our school system as a whole and most acceptable to all of us who are directly concerned with schools. Fourthly, federal control can easily be confined to the areas to which we wish to limit it.

So, why fear federal aid to general education, when no objection can be found to federal aid for technical education, youth training, and the Dominion-Provincial War Emergency Classes? Has the part played by the Federal Government in military training, agricultural education, radio programs, art galleries, museums and assistance to home libraries been inimical?

Moreover, since the close of World War II, the Federal Government of Canada has paid out more than $125,000,000 to assist the education of veterans. In this laudable work, no element of federal control of education in the provinces was necessary.

In each of our provinces the Legislature has very great power over education. Any Legislature could, if it chose, run the entire educational system from the provincial capital by its inherent constitutional powers. But it has not done so. The administration of schools is left largely to the community. Why should the House of Commons do otherwise? Not so long as we retain the essential characteristics of our democratic institutions can this happen. Federal aid, which would increase equality of educational opportunity in Canada, would go far to strengthen and preserve democracy here.

The dressing table of solid mahogany or walnut is beautifully finished with gleaming satinwood inlay. The skilfully carved sunburst of rare woods—genuine ebony, sandalwood and rosewood plus the rich upholstering of the bench create an exquisite bedroom piece to win a lifetime of admiration.

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GEORGETOWN, ONT

ROGER & GALLET

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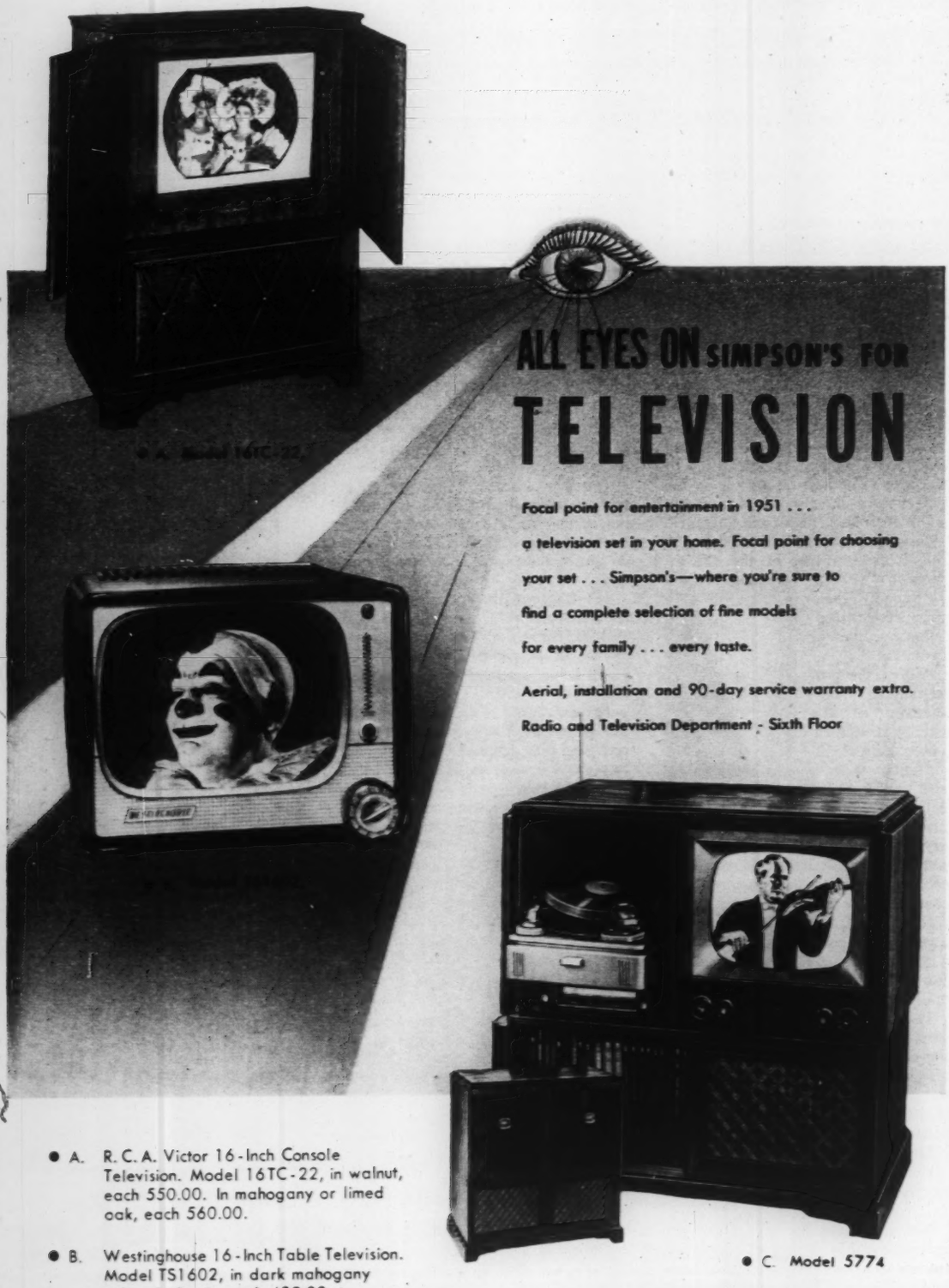
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FILMS

SPOT OF MALICE WANTED TO ENLIVEN VICTORIA

I ONCE had an elderly cleaning woman who lived as a child in one of the lodges of Windsor Castle. Mrs. Barlow had many memories of the Great Widow and was always willing to share them over a cup of tea. Her recollections ended invariably on the same note: "Ow, she was a terror, she was."

MARY LOWREY ROSS

Though Mrs. Barlow's commentary on Victoria lacked the scholarly content of, say, Edith Sitwell's biography, it carried exactly the same tone, a blend of malice and admiring reverence. Both elements seem to be necessary in the creation of a portrait of Victoria. If the majesty is sacrificed to the malice you get a partial study in the style of Lytton Strachey. If you leave out the malice altogether, you get something like "The Mudlark."

What I should like to see is a screen version of the life of Queen Victoria based on a collaboration between Mrs. Barlow and Miss Sitwell.

Irene Dunne plays Victoria in "The Mudlark," and the makeup department has done everything possible to give a Hanoverian cast to Miss Dunne's pretty American features. There is very little in the star's performance, however, to suggest the great Victoria. Most of the time she is just a querulous old lady, given to fits of bridling self-importance, with few of the formidable peculiarities which history recognizes. This is not entirely Irene Dunne's fault, however. Obviously no one connected with "The Mudlark" would take the risk of mixing majesty with absurdity. It seemed simpler to leave the majesty out altogether.

ON THE OTHER HAND the extraordinary stuffiness of Alec Guinnes's Disraeli seems to have been largely Guinness's own idea. The Guinness performance made one quite long for the charm and knowingness and even the occasional archness of the late George Arliss. Arliss, to be sure, played Disraeli with a great deal of style; but Alec Guinness's performance, including the great mudlark speech in the House of Commons, is all style, and acting style at that, with remarkably little content.

The real star of "The Mudlark" is the mudlark himself, played by small Andrew Ray. As the dockside waif who crashes Windsor Castle, leaving a trail of plum-pits behind him, Actor Ray seems almost as unconscious of the camera as Actor Guinness is aware of it. There is a very good performance too by Finlay Currie, as John Brown, the Scottish attendant who divided his loyalty between his whiskey bottle and his sovereign, and contrived to see that neither was neglected.

ON THE WHOLE Irene Dunne is a good deal easier to watch in "Not A Dull Moment," probably because the star herself feels more at home in modern clothes and a comedy role than in the weeds and ceremonials of the Widow of Windsor. She is a Broadway songwriter here, who marries a handsome cow-poke (Fred MacMurray) and goes off with him to his ranch, where she is presently called on to deal with all sorts of hazards, from runaway horses to breakaway beds. There's nothing very new in "Not A Dull Moment" except Miss Dunne's clothes. All the rest of it turned up, situation for situation and almost pratfall for pratfall, in "The Egg and I."

Though Miss Dunne herself is easier to watch in "Not A Dull Moment" than in "The Mudlark," the film as a whole can hardly be recommended. You'd probably do better at "The Mudlark," which provides, in addition to two good performances, a great deal of handsome Victorian décor.

"THE BLUE ANGEL" is an interesting period piece, and worth seeing.

When it was made, twenty years ago, Emil Jannings was the star and Marlene Dietrich an unknown night-club entertainer. So the camera here concentrates on Jannings. Every detail and gesture is built up for significance, and every significance is drawn out for symbolism, and this takes time, for Emil Jannings was never a man to hurry.

It is easy to see now why it was Marlene Dietrich rather than Emil Jannings who made "The Blue Angel" famous. Dietrich too takes her time—she has always taken her time—but she understood twenty years ago how to weight every movement with a significance that was none the less interesting because the audience was not called on to study it as art. She was a little plumper and rounder in the face in those days; but she is almost exactly as beautiful today as she was when she worked in the Ufa Studios.

They could easily make "The Blue Angel" all over again today, with Dietrich as star. It might be worth while, too, for even with its reiterations and its dark and cluttered photography, it still emerges on the screen as a strange and shattering story.—*Mary Lowrey Ross*

THEATRE CALL BOARD

Feb. 1: "Ladies in Retirement" by N. Toronto Theatre Guild.
Feb. 7: "Kind Lady" by North Vancouver Community Players.
Feb. 9: "Hay Fever" by BC Conservatory Players, Vancouver.
Feb. 14: "The Mad Woman of Chaillot" by University of Alberta Studio Group, Edmonton.
Feb. 15: "Thunder Rock" by Victoria College, Toronto.
Feb. 17: "Notre Petite Ville" by Les Compagnons, Montreal.
Feb. 21: "La Gianconda Smile" by Workshop 14, Calgary.
Feb. 24: "Henry IV" by Hart House Theatre, Toronto.
Feb. 27: "Argus Bank" by Ottawa Drama League.

—20th Century-Fox

"THE MUDLARK": *Irene Dunne, Finlay Currie, Andrew Ray, Alec Guinness.*

BOOKS

"OUT" WEST

FOLD HOME — by Flos Jewell Williams — *Ryerson—$3.50.*

A BRITISHER on a lecture tour of Canada, middle-aged Sir Brooke Denton brings along with him his wife Gwen and her cousin Constance. For a dozen or so years the latter has been considerably more than a secretary to Sir Brooke, whose wife is broadminded to the point of blindness. In Calgary all three are entertained for a week-end by hard-drinking Lady MacKenzie, descendant of an Indian chief and widow of a federal cabinet minister. Her wealth has been all but exhausted due to heavy taxes and her insistence on keeping up two houses both crawling with servants, an old house in Calgary and a ranch in the foothills of the Rockies.

Two of her three surviving children (Janet, twice-divorced, a spoiled brat if there ever was one, and her brother Arthur, who fancies himself as a writer and artist) do their level best to persuade their mother to sell the ranch for its oil possibilities—it's near Turner Valley. Janet is abetted in this scheme by as obvious a crook as you'd hope to find on the pages of a novel. This promoter plans to use both the MacKenzie and the Denton names to market shares of the supposed oil, etc.

The story rambles on and on here and there in Alberta, with plenty of drinks, smokes, and gargantuan ranch-breakfasts, enough to make a reader gag. Mrs. Williams' style is simple, very nearly barren, and full to overflowing with hackneyed words and phrases and artificial dialogue. Commas run riot throughout the book, more often than not bringing chaos when their simple omission might have rendered everything clear enough. One sentence on page 190 that defied this reviewer: "The cook out in the men's quarters, struck the triangle, and its call to the mid-day meal, which was obeyed in the Ranch house as well, rang through the place, Janet pulled away."—*J.E.P.*

MALGRE MALTHUS

THE ASTROLOGER — by Edward Hyams — *Longmans, Green—$2.25.*

THE BRITISH satirist who wrote "Blood Money" gives us his sixth novel: this time a mildly amusing story of a mathematical genius who discovers the valid basis of astrology and sets about to put the world to right through the impetus of his predictions. The central figure, Launcelot Barker, is the universal scientist, riding the rocketship of mechanical progress with his face pressed against his instrument board.

Less detached are his associates, the businessmen and politicians who see in his extraordinary faculty, the opportunity for power unlimited. In his best treatment of the villains of the piece, Mr. Hyams reminds one of the zany out-of-focus point-of-view of the earlier Evelyn Waugh. Unhappily, he doesn't bring off the latter's hilariously scathing effects.

The general thesis of the book is a plea for land revitalization à la Boyd Orr. In this part of the novel the author shifts from the piquancy of Waugh to the savagery of Huxley in "Brave New World" and even to the frightful hopelessness of "Nineteen Eighty-four". Echoes of attitudes, however, serve only to present the Malthusian nightmare in a paler light than the finer artists. In the end, the general effect of the book is that something ought to be done to save the land but that somebody else ought to do it.—*M.B.*

TOO CLOSE!

PORTRAIT OF A GENIUS BUT . . .—by Richard Aldington—*Collins—$4.75.*

MR. ALDINGTON'S oddly theatrical title needs some explaining. The phrase, he points out, is not his own but is the common reaction of Lawrence's reading public; his object is not to prove or disprove Lawrence's right to the title of genius but simply to demonstrate what kind of genius Lawrence was. A commendable ambition; it's a pity that Mr. Aldington fails so signally to achieve it.

One would expect that an investigation of Lawrence's genius would be conducted by way of his writings but this is not Mr. Aldington's method; the book is a biography in the narrowest sense of the term. The author has assembled a very large mass of material (most of it already familiar)

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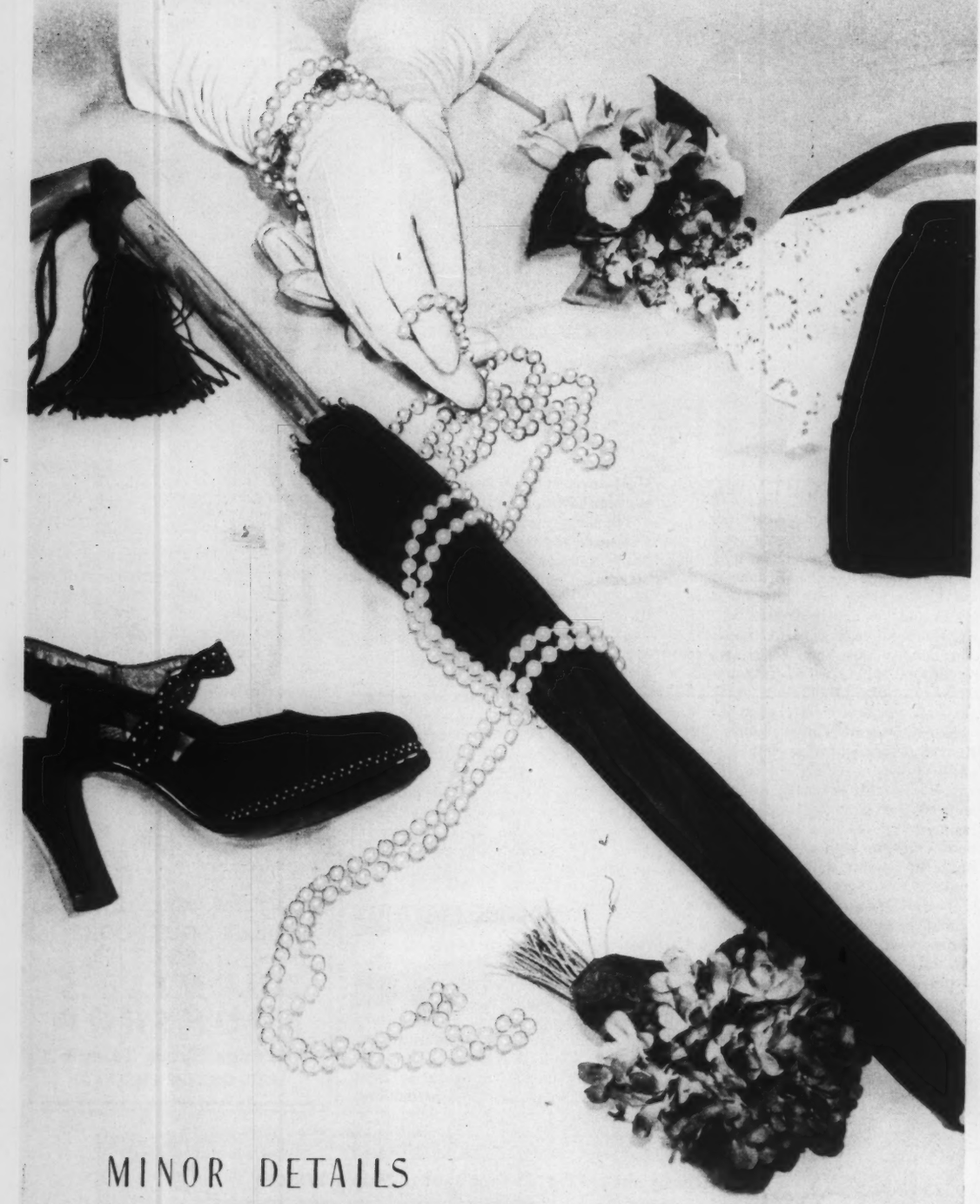

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about Lawrence's life: his youthful poverty (which was by no means as acute or as wretched as Lawrence wanted us to believe), his terrible mother-fixation, his burning hatred of industrial "progress", his agonized struggle to reconcile the irreconcilable elements in his schizophrenic attitude to sex, and so on.

So far so good, but Mr. Aldington disappoints us by failing to interpret adequately this mass of material in terms of Lawrence's art. He is constantly torn between his desire to show Lawrence's talent in the best possible light (in which—in bright flashes of intuition—he is often successful) and his sour recollection of his own long-standing acquaintanceship with Lawrence—who was certainly the world's most exasperating friend! And so the applause is all-too-often coupled with the sneer, the carefully erected edifice of criticism torn down by the brutal hand of personal spite. Aldington saw Lawrence clearly but he failed to see him whole.

This portrait of a genius but . . . might provide a reasonable starting-point for a study of Lawrence but it has certainly not said the last word. That will have to be done by someone who has known the writer but not the man.—*J. L. W.*

ACROSS THE DESK

TWO LEGENDS: OEDIPUS AND THESEUS—by Andre Gide—*McClelland & Stewart*—$3.50.

■ The two Gide legends are well known in the original in this country since *Oedipe* was first published in 1931 and *Thésée* in 1946 but this is the first translation to be presented. Both legends are reworked in the Gidean diabolical vein and serve to present new facets of the never-too-often-told tales. The translation by John Russell preserves the sophistication and wit. The edition is a masterpiece of design and taste and is a collector's item. A Borzoi book it seems one of the finest products to come out under the label.

SHOOTING AN ELEPHANT—by George Orwell—*Saunders*—$2.50.

■ A collection of short pieces written over a period of 20 years by the late distinguished novelist George Orwell, originally appearing in *New Writing, Horizon, Partisan Review* and *The Tribune*. The subjects range from Gandhi to Swift, from Tolstoi to James Burnham but all are held together by Orwell's sensitive observation. In the series he starts many hares, asks more questions than he answers: the result is much provocative comment with first-hand observation.

Especially interesting to students of the novel are the clues some of the essays give to the development of the last novel "1984". For example, an essay called "Politics and the English Language" clearly indicates the author's interest in the decay of the language through newspaper jargon and windy ideological pronouncements. His thesis that the transmission of thought through speech is being steadily blocked by public indifference to precise meaning seems the germ for the description of "Newspeak". All in all, a first-rate collection of informal brilliance.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Amy and the Angel of Death

by Mary Lowrey Ross

FEW of our friends have much affection for Amy, our old brindled Persian. Even the cat-lovers regard her as a rather unprepossessing animal, and I can hardly say I blame them.

Amy is now sixteen years old, which makes her, by cat chronology, something over a hundred. During the past few years she has developed most of the more deplorable characteristics of senility. She is stubborn, untidy, cross and irrational, and her mental horizon has narrowed to the brim of her saucer.

She is a great lap sitter, but this is chiefly because she likes the warmth and contour of laps. Once established she regards a lap as her castle, and is indignant when the owner wants to claim it back. As a rule she hangs on, using her claws ruthlessly as staples. I couldn't count the number of laps from which Amy has been violently evicted during her cat-century of life.

In recent months she has spent most of her time curled up on the dining-room table. We objected to this at first, but Amy easily over-ruled the objections and we now spread the table with newspapers and leave her alone. *"Sie ist schmutzig,"* my cleaning woman protested. I tried to explain to her in basic German that in dealing with elderly animals you tend to lose your fastidiousness and develop the attitude of the hospital orderly, a point of view almost as indispensable as kleenexes. Also that Amy must be humored because she is very, very old. *"Schmutzig,"* the cleaning-woman repeated, curling her lip at Amy, who curled hers back.

WHILE no one in the family would do anything to hasten Amy's end, we all felt till recently that when it came we would be able to accept it philosophically.

I came down one morning to find that Amy had disappeared from the dining-room table. She didn't turn up for breakfast, and eventually I found her under a chair-frill in the living room.

I brought her her breakfast and she sniffed at it and then curled up again, her nose on her tail, staring at me with fixed fanatical eyes. Watching her, I felt an unexpected pang; for I had often heard that animals recognize the approach of death, and go off by themselves to die in dignity and solitude.

A little later she staggered out and climbed into my lap. I let her stay, for she was clearly in need of human solicitude; besides there is no longer any great discomfort in holding Amy, since she has left most of her claws in the laps of my friends. After a while she climbed wearily down and went back under the chair-frill.

She stayed there the remainder of the day, refusing food; and every time I looked at her it seemed to me that her eyes had retreated further into her head and that the stamp of death was on her. It was a bad period for all of us, for quite suddenly we realized that we didn't want Amy to die. She was ours and had been ours for sixteen years. Nothing survived out of her gay kittenhood and handsome maturity except the quality of Ourness.

I TELEPHONED the veterinary surgeon, who agreed sympathetically that very little could be done in Amy's case. "When they crawl off by themselves in the dark at that age it is usually to die," he said. "However you might try her on a little tinned baby-food."

We tried the baby food and she dragged herself to her feet and took a little, with an air, heart-breakingly unfamiliar, of doing it merely to oblige. Then she lay down again and resumed her death watch. I dropped the chair-frill at last and went up to bed, convinced that we would never see Amy alive again.

When I came down next morning I found her waiting by her saucer. As soon as she saw me she set up a loud plangent cry for breakfast.

I was, I admit, a good deal more shaken than Amy, who wasn't even abashed. She had eaten something that disagreed with her, she had gone off her head a little, and confusing some optical illusion with the face of the Angel of Death, had retreated under the chair-frill. It was a mistake any cat could make.

She finished the tinned baby food and demanded more; and out of sheer foolish pleasure I added salmon and the top of the milk. Breakfast over she trotted into the living-room and climbed back on the table.

She is sitting there now, giving herself a thorough morning wash. She looks as though she might last another cat-century.

STANE AND BESOM

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

Though the first poetic reference to curling was in a lament published in 1620:

"His hats, his hoods, his bels, his bones,
"His allay bowles and curling stones,"

almost every Scottish bard worthy of the name has waxed lyrical over the sport, and the curling poets of Canada and other countries have not been far behind.

THE curling "mysteries," the "words" and "grips" are as old as the clubs, and perhaps older, and those who practised them appear to have had a burning desire to put them down in writing, so that innumerable examples remain today. By the old curler they are doubtless treasured; to the uninitiated they are inexplicable.

Curling was certainly introduced into this country by the soldiers of the Scottish regiments, who came to Canada to fight and stayed to curl. Since most of the fighting was around Quebec, it is fitting that the first club was the Royal Montreal, founded in 1807. Ontario had a club at Kingston in 1820, and the next year there was organized the Quebec City Curling Club, which at one time admitted no one but Scots to membership.

Throughout the 1800's, clubs sprang up all across Canada, first in the larger cities and then in the towns and villages. Geography has had little to do with the development of the game. Winnipeg boasts more curling clubs than Toronto and Montreal together, while Saskatchewan now has more curlers than any other province.

CURLING swept into the United States only a step behind Canada, and international matches were an early feature. The first trans-Atlantic tour took place in 1902-3 under the guidance of the ubiquitous Dr. Kerr, and took the visiting Scots as far afield as Winnipeg and Minneapolis.

Few people like to look into the future today, but when Mr. Creelman examines the future of curling he finds it bright. In Canada and elsewhere more and more youngsters are taking up the game, and it is being played increasingly in spots where it was never played before.

More and more curlers, this winter and in succeeding winters will be taking to the ice, in the words of the 1620 threnodie,

"The sacred games to celebrat,
'Which to the gods are consecrat."

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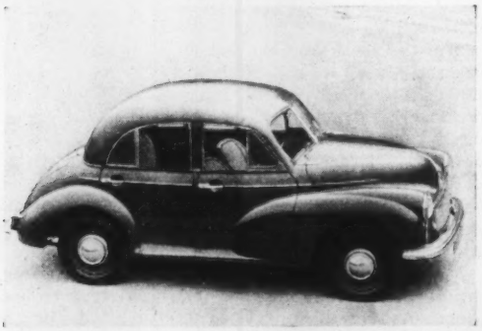

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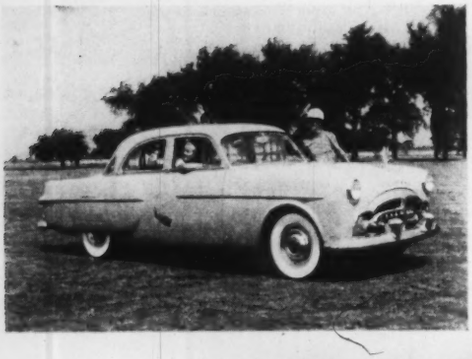

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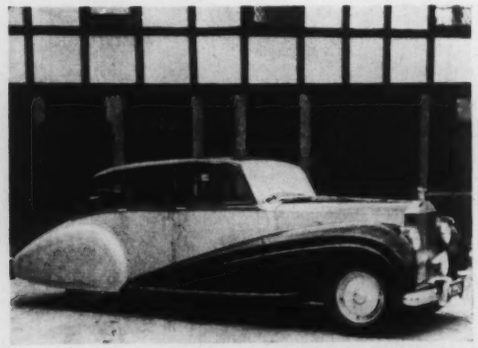

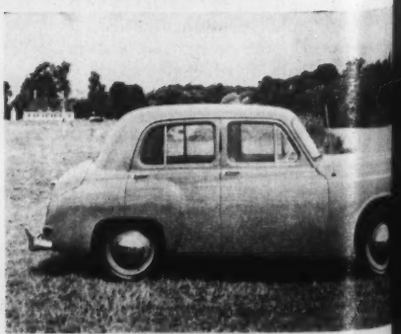

HILLMAN
MINX

HERE are some of the handsome, finely-engineered members of the big parade for 1951, the cars that will be seen in ever-increasing numbers on Canada's highways from this week on. The shape of things to come in the automobile industry is somewhat of a puzzle at present, and with prospects of production cutbacks and price controls, this may be the last big year for some time. The industry is making much of it.

The big feature is automatic transmission, now available for the first time on the lower-priced models. Already well-established in the more expensive lines, it is now available to buyers in practically every income bracket. Other modifications which make for easier driving are regrouped instruments, steering aids and increased brake efficiency. Tail lamps are bigger and better positioned.

Pontiac is observing its silver anniversary by offering a choice of two fully automatic transmissions, while Chevrolet is making "Powerglide" available in its lowest price field, at extra cost. Ford is featuring increased visibility and a change in rear-end styling. Studebaker sports a new front end and many other improvements.

For those who prefer the smaller English cars there is a wide range of choice. Attractive features are lower prices, greater operating economy and increased manoeuverability.

In a later issue, SATURDAY NIGHT will bring readers other members of the '51 parade.

n '51-

THE 1951 FORD

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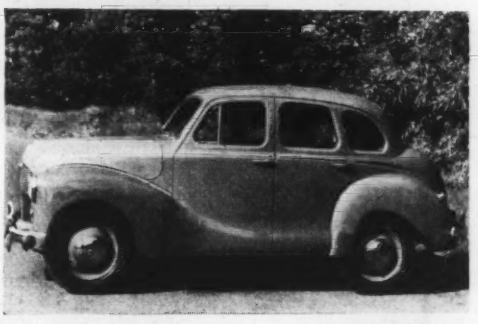
OXFORD



AUSTIN
A-40 SEDAN

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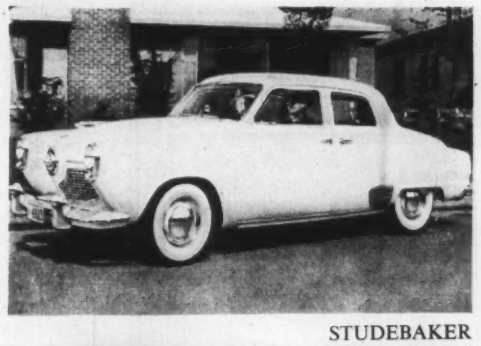

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CANADIAN BUSINESS

THE ECONOMY: What Is Essential?

SEASONAL unemployment has been growing in recent weeks, but is smaller than last winter's. While immediate jobseekers are almost wholly unskilled, lay-offs of skilled and semi-skilled workers on construction jobs across the country are now resulting from inability to obtain scarce materials and supplies. Ottawa is striving to allocate supplies where they will do the most good, but shortages, particularly of steel, are likely to bear down even more heavily on construction projects classed as unessential for defence or civilian needs.

Ottawa has to prevent the starting of projects which may not be completed because of shortages, and at the same time to expedite undertakings which will produce essential commodities and thus relieve shortages. And, in view of constantly changing estimates of requirements, Ottawa itself cannot know the answers at this stage. All this means, at the best, continued uncertainty for the present not only as regards expansion projects but also, in many cases, in respect of hitherto normal day-to-day operations. What, now, is essential? Many individual products may be ruled out in coming months and require production adjustments.

Carloadings, electric power output and department store sales continue to show advances over a year ago. Consumer demand for durable goods (automobiles, refrigerators, etc.) continues high, reflecting public expectation of later scarcities.

Policy:

U.S. CONTROL?

THE 14-YEAR litigation started by the U.S. Government against the Aluminum Co. of America has ended. But the final disposition of the case may not be pleasing to Canadians.

Stockholders in both Alcoa and in Aluminium Ltd. were directed by federal judge Knox to dispose of their stock in one company or the other to make the Canadian firm an "effective competitor" of Alcoa. Some shareholders elected to give up their voting rights in Aluminium but to retain their holdings in both. The Duke tobacco interests, with 500,000 shares of stock in each concern, are reported to have given up their voting rights in the Canadian company along with Edward K. Davis, retired President of Aluminium, and perhaps others.

The court appointed three American trustees to exercise voting rights for such holdings. In effect, a large interest in the Canadian company is now under the control of U.S. court-appointed trustees.

When Canadian control of a large insurance company was threatened not long ago, means were soon found to insure that control was retained in Canadian hands. It is presumed that Ottawa will look into the new angle to the aluminum case very carefully.

A somewhat similar situation recently came up in the States when the Swiss Government filed a memorandum with the U.S. Government reserving its rights to repossess some General Aniline Corp. stock which the Alien Property Custodian seized during the war. The U.S. Justice Dept. had brought suit against Interhandel, a Swiss company, as it did against Alcoa, over the control of the war-seized Aniline stock. The significance of the Swiss protest was that it lifted the case from the level of legal action to that of the diplomatic sphere.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 34

GUARANTY DIRECTOR

Thomas M. Mungovan, K.C.

whose election to the Board of Directors of the Guaranty Trust Company of Canada is announced. Mr. Mungovan heads the legal firm of Mungovan & Mungovan; is a director of Premium Iron Ores Limited, Transcontinental Resources Limited, Republic Finance Corporation Limited and other companies. *

ROYAL BANK DIRECTOR

Lionel A. Forsyth, K.C., prominent Montreal lawyer and industrialist, whose appointment as a Director of The Royal Bank of Canada is announced. Mr. Forsyth is President of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Limited; Dominion Coal Company Limited; Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company Limited and their subsidiary companies. He is a director of Corby Distilleries Limited; Eddy Match Company, Limited; the Nova Scotia Trust Company; and Rosemarie de Paris, Inc. *

Yet Another Iron Ore Find?

Air-Borne Magnetometers Revealed Encouraging Prospects In Area Close to U.S. and Canadian Steel Makers

by L. J. Rogers

FROM WASHINGTON last weekend, Secretary of the Interior Oscar Chapman issued a statement that carried a very big between-the-lines message to the Canadian mining industry: he warned that iron ore stocks in the United States today are "dangerously low in face of a critical demand for iron and steel for defence needs."

Shortage of lake freighters to move ore from the Lake Superior fields to steel mills in Ohio and Pennsylvania has caused the trouble, according to Chapman—and he foresaw no solution to the transport bottleneck until 1952 at the earliest.

Chapman's statement said to Canadian minefinders in effect, "Start looking for iron ore close to our steel mills—ore that can be shipped to the blast furnaces by rail, if necessary."

Fortunately, some farsighted Canadians back in 1948 anticipated the kind of emergency that's now arisen—and in consequence this country today can offer the U.S. steel industry a new supply of ore almost right in its back yard. The new iron ore deposits, which could play an important part in the emergency Chapman heralds, are located in Hastings County, in eastern Ontario some 100 miles east of Toronto. By rail or water, this ore is less than 400 miles from Cleveland or Pittsburgh; half this distance from smaller steelmaking centres at Hamilton and Buffalo.

Near Railway

The deposits lie only a few miles north of the main railway lines between Toronto and Montreal, and are within 30 miles of the closest lake port, Trenton, on the Bay of Quinte: Closest present source of ore for the Cleveland-Pittsburgh mills is in the Adirondack mountains of northern New York state—over 700 miles distant, with no chance for lower-cost water transport.

First chapter in the story of what may be Canada's most important new mining development of 1951 was written 30 months ago, when Ontario's Deputy Minister of Mines, H. C. Rickaby, and his chief geologist, Dr. M. E. Hurst, went to northern New York to study the methods employed to find and process the low-grade magnetite iron ores of the Adirondacks. Noting certain similarities between the geology of that region and that of Hastings County in eastern Ontario, where small surface magnetite occurences had been mined since 1820, the two decided that bigger, deep-seated ore bodies might be found in Hastings County, using the same technique employed in finding the Adirondack bodies. This technique involved the use of an airborne magnetometer—a device first developed by the Canadian geophysicist Hans Lundberg, and later used as a submarine-locating weapon during World War II.

The airborne magnetometer is carried in an aircraft which makes regular sweeps back and forth across the region to be surveyed, flying at low altitudes on parallel "survey lines" one-quarter of a mile apart. The highly sensitive magnetometer records the changes in the intensity of the earth's magnetic field. When the findings from all the survey flights are fitted together on a map, they show the existence of any areas of high magnetic intensity. These are called "anomalies," and may indicate the presence of ore bodies below containing magnetic minerals, such as magnetic iron ore.

Enthusiasm Helps

The enthusiasm of Rickaby and Hurst convinced the Ontario Government that a magnetometer survey of 1,450 square miles of promising terrain in Hastings County should be carried out, and the help of the Dominion Government in the costly project was obtained. The actual survey was completed in the summer of 1949, but the big job of mapping the results wasn't finished until April, 1950.

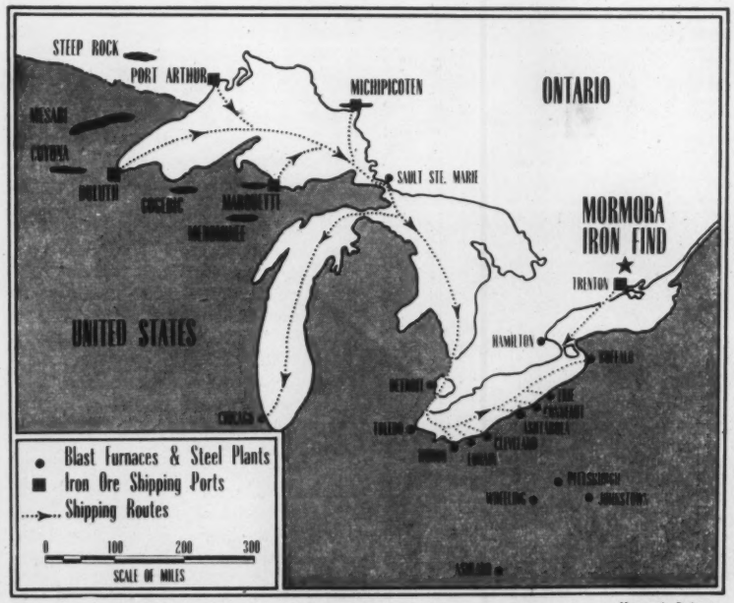
Action came fast when the maps were published — and within two weeks representatives of Bethlehem Steel, second biggest steelmaker in the world, had taken options on 400 acres of land two miles east of the small town of Marmora, Ont. There, a strongly defined magnetic anomaly showed in the survey map. This anomaly was the first of the half dozen or more revealed by the survey to be taken up, and the first to be extensively drilled. At last report, the five diamond drill rigs which Bethlehem has had working steadily on the Marmora anomaly since last May had completed 20 drill holes, ranging from 500 to 1,900 feet in depth.

The big U.S. corporation has been extremely close-mouthed about its findings, admitting only that the deposit so far proved up by drilling is "of commercial value, but comparatively small in extent", and that the tonnage so far indicated is not sufficient to warrant construction of a beneficiation plant. The ore*, their statement adds, is not of direct shipping grade, but will require crushing and beneficiating before use.

How much ore has Bethlehem outlined at Marmora? How big does a deposit have to be before Bethlehem rates it as "of commercial value"? Commercial iron ore bodies run much bigger, of course, than gold, or base metal ore bodies. Beneficiation plants of the type used in New York state or by Algoma Steel handle 5,000 tons a day or more of raw ore—and before a plant like this is built it needs 15 years or more of ore in sight, or anywhere from 30 to 50 million tons as a proven reserve.

Bethlehem no doubt does not have this much proved up at Marmora yet. Nobody outside the Bethlehem head office is in much of a position to attempt estimates, of course, since the nature of the ore occurrences makes long-range prediction useless. The ore occurs in streaks with fat and lean sections alternating as in a side of bacon—50 per cent ore grading off into 35 and 40 per cent ore several times in the length of a deep drill hole. Bethlehem itself will not have its drill-hole pattern completed until April, or later, and has set June as the date on which final decision is made on its option on the mineral rights.

*Dr. Hurst explains that the ore apparently is much the same as that exposed, and mined intermittently since 1820, at the Blairton mine some five miles west of Marmora. The Blairton ore averages from 45 to 50 per cent metallic iron content, with better than 1 per cent sulphur, and a fairly high silcia content. Dr. Hurst believes that this ore is well suited for beneficiation, first by crushing and magnetic extraction in which the magnetite crystals are withdrawn from the undesirable silica constituents, and then by sintering, to get rid of the sulphur and cement the fine magnetite into lumps. A process similar to this is successfully employed to turn the low grade Adirondack and Algoma ores, averaging only about 30 per cent iron, into a highly desirable sinter that sells at a premium—and the process, on a large scale, can be done at remarkably low cost.



—Kenneth Roberts

IN THE BACK YARD: *Proximity to steelmakers is important consideration.*

—Globe and Mail

DRILLING CHIEF *is engineer Allen Baxter of Brockville, Ontario.*

Many Interested

Major American iron ore companies have been flocking into Hastings County in recent weeks. Two Duluth firms, Warren S. Morr, and Moore & Co., are both starting drilling programs soon on other Hastings County anomalies—the former seven miles southwest of the Marmora occurrence, the latter some 30 miles north near another old iron mine at Coe Hill. Dominion Gulf of Pittsburgh has taken an option on ground around the original Blairton mine—which, with the Coe Hill and two other old mines, is controlled by a Ventures subsidiary, Canada Iron. Canadian interests are active, too. Ventures has adjoining property, Consolidated Howey has optioned yet another old mine, the Belmont, eight miles northwest of Marmora, and is now drilling.

Confusion concerning ownership of mineral rights is understood to have held back Bethlehem from larger-scale development plans that include shaft-sinking, but it is believed that titles will be cleared on key properties fairly soon now. Mineral rights throughout Hastings County may be held by farmers, by defunct land companies, by railways now non-existent, and by long-dead mining companies. Many of these mineral rights will revert to the Province of Ontario for non-payment of taxes, but the defaulters first must be given a year of grace to pay up the arrears.

BUSINESS ANGLE

The Cork in the Bottle

"CONTROLS are only the cork in a fermenting bottle and may blow off at any time. The fewer the better." So says Graham Towers, Governor of the Bank of Canada, and most Government men, bankers and businessmen agree with him. But every day it seems more certain that the pressure of greatly inflated demand on gravely inadequate supply will soon require close controls on prices and wages and perhaps manpower, as well as on materials, if a disastrous uprush of prices and serious damage to the rearmament effort and the whole economy are to be avoided.

It is understood that at the session of Parliament now about to begin, Parliament will enact standby legislation giving the Government the necessary powers, to be used at its discretion. It will be summer before they are applied according to Ottawa forecasts, but this column's guess is that it will be sooner, because of the extremely tight situation developing in respect of supplies for many industries.

Pending the completion of new productive capacity, the period ahead will be one of great difficulty for business, of an acute shortage of many materials, particularly steel; of a growing scarcity of skilled and semi-skilled labor, of developing consumer goods shortages, of rising prices and new wage demands. For a time manufacturers will have increasing difficulty in getting enough materials to keep their plants operating; climbing costs, higher taxes and price limitations will reduce profits.

New Rigidities

Direct price controls really became inevitable when it was clear the defence program had to be largely increased. The high-level opposition was mindful of the "rigidities" which controls would reintroduce into the economic system, still showing so plainly the effects of the similar strait-jacketing in World War II, but the fact was that the necessity of surmounting the new world crisis outweighed the long-term undesirability of price-fixing. Without it, the price rise might get completely out of hand, become runaway. Even with it, concessions to rising costs in the form of price readjustments at higher levels will probably be necessary from time to time.

Government controllers will be trying to do two things: marshal the country's resources of materials, manufacturing capacity, manpower, electric power and food to best meet the requirements of rearmament and the real needs of the civilian population, and so far as possible to do all these things in a way that will tend to maintain balance and order in the country's cost and price relationships.

This will be anything but easy. Everyone should understand at the beginning of this new period of shortages and controls that this is probably a bigger emergency than that of World War II, in respect of the inflationary potential. The latter is much greater this time, so great indeed that the Government's anti-inflation efforts should have everyone's loyal support.

The Traditional Cycle

The Government is very conscious of the increase in inflationary pressures that will result from the impact of a much enlarged rearmament program on an economy already very active. And so are the banks. The Bank of Nova Scotia warned in its January Letter that "The forces of inflation are actively at work and the traditional cycle of higher prices, higher wages, higher costs and higher prices is in evidence. If inflation is to be checked, a deliberate and adequate effort to reduce civilian demands must be made, through economy of expenditure by governments, businesses and individuals, through higher taxes, through credit restraints both general and particular, and through controls over the use of scarce materials. The urgency of the problem does not appear to be widely recognized."

Even if we hadn't our own compulsions towards restraints on civilian consumption, reason for such restraints would be provided by our dependence on the United States for essential supplies of steel and other current necessities; when the U.S. public has to deny itself because of materials shortages, we shall have to do so too.

Last week a leading Canadian industrialist, President Rhys M. Sale of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, gave Canadians a very clear and frank appraisal of their position, in relation to the world crisis. He also gave them solid reasons for encouragement in his references to this country's remarkable growth in productive power. Mr. Sale is right, this column is convinced, in believing that Canadians everywhere want a more vigorous preparedness program.

—John Steele

by P. M. Richards

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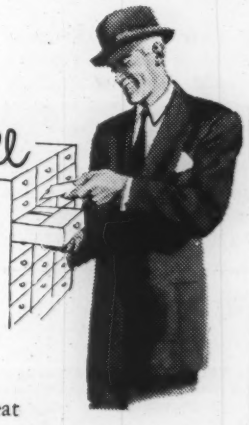

TO PROTECT YOUR ESTATE

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OFFICES ACROSS CANADA FROM COAST TO COAST

—Ont. Hydro

COMING UP? *Artist's conception of St. Lawrence power project. The main dam extends in a curving line from United States mainland to Barnhart Island.*

Mining:

STEEP ROCK BOOST

STEEP ROCK was "big time." The announcement last week was sufficiently sensational to boost its stock to $10 on the Toronto Exchange (it was $6 shortly before Christmas).

Four major steel and iron producers were taking out options in North-Western Ontario's romantic iron range.

Three of them were U.S. companies: Bethlehem Steel, Youngstown Sheet and Tube, and Interlake Iron. The fourth (and this really made news) was Canadian: Steel Company of Canada.

With a fifth U.S. company, Inland Steel, already in the field, this meant the major steel producers in America were turning to Steep Rock. And they were hurrying there. Their men were already on the ground when the announcement was made.

But the biggest news of all wasn't covered in the official statements, it was only confirmed unofficially. This was, that on the basis of geologists' reports, Steep Rock was now the largest range on the continent.

The field with its deep vertical deposits now showed at least a billion tons of high grade ore. This was more than the Mesabi had. And development was still continuing. Officials wouldn't even say what depth had been reached in the present drill holes, but it was known bottom hadn't been touched.

No one would hazard a guess as to how big the range, which was uncovered when Steep Rock lake was drained, might prove to be. The best they would say was that it was big—very big.

Steel:

NEW MILLS

NATIONAL Steel Corp. is making ready to use Canada's Ungava iron properties as soon as these rich deposits are available. The corporation has purchased 2,000 acres of land near Camden, NJ, for the construction of huge steel mills. The deep-water location for the new plant means that iron ore for National's blast furnaces will be transported directly to the Jersey coast in ocean-going carriers from the Labrador-Quebec field.

National has a sizeable interest in the Ungava project along with a number of other U.S. steel concerns.

Meanwhile, plans for a Connecticut steel mill are gathering steam. New England politicians of both parties are pressing defence officials for a certificate designating the mill as a defence project thereby permitting tax benefits. The New England steel centre, if it really materializes, also would use Ungava iron.

Defence:

BRIGHT SIDE

FACED with the prospect of fewer goods, rising prices, and higher taxes, Canadians, nevertheless, had not lost sight of the fact that some results of investment in defence were written in black ink. For several weeks, signs had been appearing that investment in defence would yield other dividends besides national security. There were grounds for hope that lobbies, which had blocked some phases of Canadian development, had had their innings.

In his "all-out effort" speech to Congress last week, President Truman had included a request for $20 million to start the U.S. share of the St. Lawrence seaway and power project. With the defence budget's momentum to carry it through Congress, there seemed a good chance the project would roll right over the lobbies opposing it. In Ontario, Hydro Chairman Robert Saunders was more optimistic about it than he had been for some time.

The project had other help; growing casualty lists from Korea, and the constant reminder that 1951 would be a critical year, were putting a hard, bright light on the unenlightened self-interest characteristic of the lobbies' case. The lobbies' friends in Congress would find obstructionism increasingly embarrassing.

Tying in with this picture of possible action to get things rolling, Governor Dewey has written a special message to the NY state legislature urging that Washington step aside to permit Ontario and New York to develop St. Lawrence power.

The west coast, too, seemed likely to reap dividends from the defence effort. In fact, 1951 was shaping up to be the financial year of the half century for BC. Trade Minister Howe and U.S. Commerce Secretary Charles Sawyer had apparently unravelled the tangle over aluminum. The Aluminum Co. of Canada's offer to supply 200,000 tons of the much-needed metal to the U.S. stockpile seemed likely to be accepted after an earlier lobby-inspired rejection by Washington. At any rate, the green light had been bright enough to bring company officials and BC Lands Minister E. T. Kenney together to sign an agreement for the development of an aluminum industry in BC. Alcan had been surveying the interior of the province during the last two years to find a site for a 1½ million hp hydro-electric power generating station to supply the aluminum plant. Final decision on when and where the project would be started had been stated to depend on markets. The U.S. stockpile buyers apparently filled that qualification. British Columbians were expecting big news next month on the $500 million project when the Legislature has had a chance to sanction certain features of the agreement.

■ The word that British Columbia and the Aluminum Co. of Canada had reached agreement on the proposed aluminum development deal couldn't have been better timed. That same day in Washington, senators reprimanded the Munitions Board for the lack of a "bold" white metal production program and industry officials charged that the U.S. had stockpiled only enough aluminum to last two weeks.

MOTOR VEHICLES

AT LAST some real progress is being made in the long-drawn-out case of the Army's motor vehicles program. GM at Oshawa and Chrysler have almost finished production studies on the basis of which the Government will give them a development contract to set up assembly-lines. GM will

JOINT BRIEF *asking price, rent controls, and opposing wage controls is presented by leaders of four labor organizations.* L to R *Catholic Confederation's Picard, TLC's Bengough, CCL's Conroy, and Railway's Kelly* *(see page 35)*.

LOBLAW GROCETERIAS CO., LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the Class "A" shares and a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the Class "B" shares of the Company have been declared for the quarter ending February 28th, 1951, payable on the 1st day of March, 1951, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 6th day of February, 1951. The transfer books will not be closed. Payment will be made in Canadian Funds.

By Order of the Board.

R. G. MEECH,
Secretary.

Toronto, January 15, 1951.

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make a 2½-ton truck, and Chrysler a ¾-ton truck, both of U.S. design. The development contract includes only a pilot plant order for a few hundred development models; but by the time the assembly lines are rolling, National Defence hopes to have new funds to place a volume order. Ford of Canada is slated for a similar program on the ¼-ton truck. But there is still some delay because of the difficulties in the U.S. between Willys (who have the patent rights on the original jeep) and Ford (who have designed another "Jeep-equivalent" of their own). It is not yet clear whether we shall go for the Willys Jeep, which would mean Willys allowing Ford of Canada to use their drawings and patents, or whether we shall adopt the ¼-ton truck developed by Ford in the U.S.

SMALL FIRMS & DEFENCE

REPRESENTATIVES of small businesses have been parading to Ottawa to enquire about defence contracts. In most cases, say officials, they might as well have saved themselves the journey. Most of the Government orders go to a prime contractor, who is given every encouragement to sub-let as much of it as he can. If you have a small plant, suitable for making components rather than major items of equipment, it's not much good going to Ottawa. Ottawa will merely tell you that you are in the sub-contract class. That means you've got to find a big firm looking for sub-contractors.

There are all sorts of ways you can find likely prospects. Many of the provinces have industrial or development branches keeping tab on the defence work being done. The Industrial Preparedness Association should be helpful. And twice a week you can get from the Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, a list of all the contracts above $5,000 that have been let and who they were let to. From it you can probably judge who has got an order that you could help with.

Taxes:

GOOD AS GOLD

SUNBURY, the smallest of New Brunswick's 15 counties, feels that it can show the rest of the province and perhaps other Canadian municipalities, too, how to operate in a businesslike manner.

It has been years since this rural county has had any funded debt, although it has made some sizable capital investments. Its 11,000 residents are proud of the fact that instead of their county owing money, it has $11,500 in Federal Government bonds saved up for a rainy day.

The municipal authorities have aerial maps showing every nook and cranny of their county, so no property is overlooked in the yearly assessment. And every property pays up. As 1950 closed, Sunbury had collected every cent of 1949 taxes and well over 80 per cent of the 1950 warrant.

Incidentally, the fact that there were no default taxes at all for 1949 is a showing which County Secretary-Treasurer Arthur F. Goan believes may be a Canadian record.

Prices:

CONTROL PRESSURE

THE COOPERATION between the AFL's international rail workers' unions and the CCL's Canadian Brotherhood during Canada's rail strike showed that unions could get together. It was also taken as an indication that some day they would do so on a permanent basis.

The question of price and rent controls brought them together again. Leaders of the Trades and Labor Congress, the Canadian Congress of Labor, the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labor and the Railway Transportation Brotherhoods have prepared a joint brief on the matter for the Federal Government's consideration.

If it took a big fight to bring labor together, early indications were the stand taken by the representatives of over one million Canadian union men would provoke it. They wanted price controls, they wanted rent controls, but they were opposed to wage controls. Employers, in the other hand, were unanimous in their opinion that price controls and wage controls were inseparable. The one would not work without the other. On the matter of price controls there were enough arguments on both pro and con sides to make discussion lively and a decision hard to reach. But if labor sought price controls and resisted wage controls, discussion seemed likely to give way to a knock-down, drag-out fight.

A large part of the consuming public was strongly in favor of price con-

HERMITS PAY

NO income tax

If you dislike crowds of people and the hustle-and-bustle of business, by all means stay away from the 1951 Canadian International Trade Fair.

For two weeks, May 28-June 8, the Trade Fair will be one of the busiest spots in the world. The things in which you are interested will be on display . . . from around the world and from around the corner. Naturally, that means your competitors will be there . . . comparing values . . . buying the best . . . getting new ideas.

Don't be a hermit. Plan now to attend the 1951 Trade Fair. Ask your trade association, or write for an informative illustrated booklet to The Administrator, Canadian International Trade Fair, Toronto.

There's something for YOU at the CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR TORONTO MAY 28 - JUNE 8, 1951

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ALUMINIUM LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

On January 11th 1951, a quarterly dividend of Seventy-five cents per share in U.S. currency was declared on the no par value Shares of this Company payable March 5th 1951, to shareholders of record at the close of business February 9th, 1951.

Montreal, January 11th, 1951
J. A. DULLEA, Secretary

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Dividend No. 254

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-five cents per share upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Thursday, the first day of March next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of January, 1951.

By Order of the Board.
T.H. ATKINSON, General Manager.
Montreal, Que., January 16, 1951.

trols. They had become a popular thing for politicians to support. A Canadian Institute of Public Opinion poll last fall disclosed that 75 per cent of the population favored price controls. The fact that they seemed definitely on the books for the U.S. added more weight.

However, there was a sharp change in public attitude to the price control question when wage controls were brought into it. CIPO's most recent poll concerned price *and* wage controls. This time, only 44 per cent classed it as a "good" idea. Seven per cent said it was a "fair" idea, and 30 per cent thought it was a "poor" one.

The U.S. program would include both price and wage controls. If Canadians were faced with a choice of both or none, majority opinion on the matter was certainly in doubt.

U.S. BUSINESS

Indicators:

FACT & FANCY

PEOPLE in the U.S., like those in Canada, have no real conception as yet of the changes that will hit the nation's economy about March. Labor shortage, acute enough to justify pushing people into essential industry, may be a bit slower hitting the U.S. than Canada. On the other hand, price and wage controls probably will be enacted in the States first this time; reversing the World War II procedure.

U.S. Mobilization Director Charles E. Wilson left little doubt that they would be coming up. "Voluntary controls," he said, "will not work." Price and wage ceilings must be imposed sooner or later.

U.S. business still is indulging itself with the fanciful idea that defence business can be handled on top of regular business. But that idea will be junked when the tremendous defence appropriations asked of Congress begin to be transmitted into large-scale orders for all sorts of military equipment.

Already the motor car industry, television, and makers of light durable goods are planning programs of conservation of materials through substitution, standardization, and simplification. This is the same process as that followed in World War II only it's getting underway quicker this time. Even salvage drives probably are not far in the distance. Further restrictions on building construction and consumer credit loom ahead in the States, as well as in Canada.

Clothes and other soft goods will begin to disappear in both countries as the housewife buys new dresses in place of the electric stove she would like to have, and labor is diverted from non-essential items to defence work. The real tip-off came the other day when Washington resurrected its wartime program of cultivating quayule rubber plants. This program cost many millions of dollars and never got to the point of helping the war effort very much. The fact it is coming up again shows how quickly we are drifting back into the World War II routine.

INSURANCE

THE VERDICT IS TOUGH

WHILE MOST car owners now carry automobile insurance limits of $10,000-$20,000 for public liability and $2,000 for property damage coverages, they are still vulnerable to serious loss. They are not protected against the ruinous verdict which could lead to impoverishment.

Recently a Guelph, Ont., driver was sued for $69,000 damages following a collision in which five persons were injured. A damage action of $61,369 was brought following a collision last year in Windsor. A Toronto engineer was awarded $115,091 for injuries when struck by a car.

Damages amounting to over $155,000 were assessed by an Assize Court in an action resulting from a motor accident in which four people were killed and three injured. In this case the defendant driver was fortunate. He was found to be only 10 per cent responsible for the accident—the other driver being declared 90 per cent negligent—and he had to pay only $15,500.

Few High Verdicts

Insurance officials take the view that an automobile insurance policy which protects the car owner against such ruinous suits is the most important protection he can buy. And since such high verdicts are relatively few, the cost for the extra protection is very little, about the price of a package or two of cigarettes per month.

The standard limits are $5,000 if one person is killed or injured and $10,000 if more than one person is hurt and $1,000 for damage to property of others. For only 9 per cent more you may get limits of $10,000-$20,000 and $2,000. For 15 per cent more than the minimum you can get protection up to $25,000-$50,000 and $5,000 and for another 3 per cent you get $50,000-$100,000 and $5,000.

For example, a motorist living in Saint John using his car for pleasure and to drive to and from work pays about $24 for minimum limits. For an extra $2.16 a year he can double his coverage. Another $1.44 a year gives him protection up to $25,000-$50,000 and $5,000. For $28.32—only $4.32 a year more than he would pay for minimum limits—this Saint John driver would get protection of $50,000-$100,000 and $5,000, ten times the public liability and five times the property damage protection.

Or, for a small extra charge, you may get what is called "inclusive coverage", which is a stated amount for any public liability or property damage claim. For example $20,000 inclusive coverage gives protection up to $20,000 for any claim, with no restriction as to the number injured or damage to property of others. This costs only 14 per cent more than the minimum standard limits. Inclusive coverage of $50,000 costs 22 per cent over the minimum, $100,000 just 24 per cent more. For $100,000 inclusive coverage the Saint John driver would pay only $5.76 a year more than for the minimum protection of $5,000-$10,000 and $1,000.

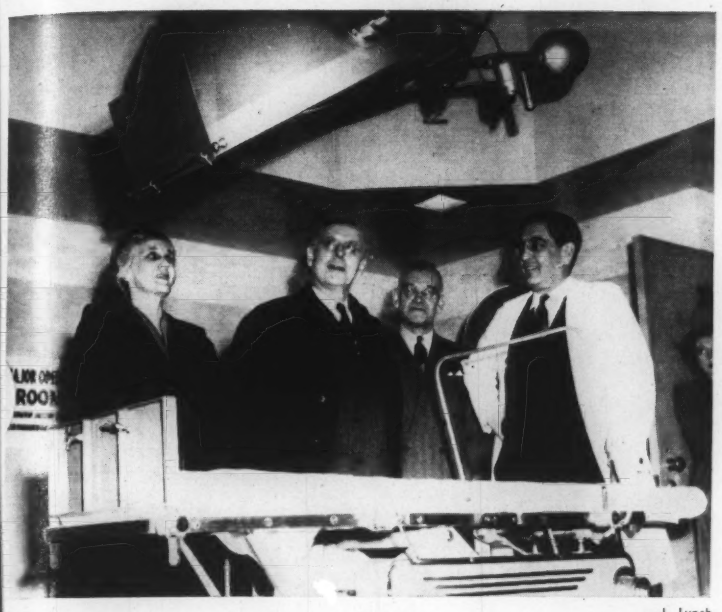
—*L. D. Millar*

MEDICINE

"Where No Child Knocks in Vain"

—Globe and Mail

SEVENTY-FIVE *years ago the Hospital for Sick Children was founded in Toronto by a group of interested women. Public enthusiasm realized their dream.*



—J. Lynch

EQUIPMENT *is ultra-modern. Inspecting it,* l. to r., *Mrs. Leslie Frost, Premier Frost, Mr. J. H. Bower, Gen'l Sup't, Dr. R. M. Wansborough, Chief Surgeon.*

FOUR YEARS and some $12 million after the first campaign for funds was launched in 1945 Toronto's new Hospital for Sick Children was open for business last week. At the official ceremonies, six children who have had treatments at the old hospital cut the ribbons while Premier of Ontario Leslie Frost, Provincial Health Minister Dr. McKinnon Phillips, Federal Revenue Minister Dr. James J. McCann, Toronto's Mayor Hiram McCallum and other civic and hospital dignitaries looked on. Chairman Robert Laidlaw of the Hospital Board, who has given 17 years to the work of the Hospital, thanked the public and the governments who have contributed to the new building.

Dr. McCann, a past president of both the Ontario and Canadian Public Health Associations, described it as the finest treatment and research centre on the continent. Some of the statistics show how he arrived at his conclusion: in the 13-floor hospital there are 14 major and minor operating rooms, one of them with television relay equipment which would permit almost 300 doctors and students in the lecture theatre to observe unusual operations at close range; the Hospital's kitchen will prepare more than 2,000 meals a day; the number of beds in the new structure is 632, almost twice the number of the old College St. Hospital.

ELECTRONIC gadgets hang over the doorways to the infants' wards to screen germs by ultra-violet rays. The familiar stark-white of the sickroom has given way to contrasting pastel shades of pink and grey-green and the color scheme is graduated for lightness or darkness depending on whether the room faces north or south. No room has more than six beds.

But there is one old-fashioned feature that has been transported from the old hospital: the John Ross Robertson memorial window, a stained glass depiction of Christ healing a child. During the 75 years of the existence of the Hospital for Sick Children, the light from the window has been matched by the Hospital's illumination of its meaning.

CEREMONY'S *"officials" with Physician-in-Chief Dr. Alan Brown are, from l., Dave Grant, Toronto; "Anna" Annicatik, Port Harrison, NWT; Dolores St. Germaine, Regina and Dorothy Blackmere, Burlington, Ont. All are hospital patients.*

—J. Lynch

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